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NOTICE

This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*) includes five new recurring tables. Four of the five new tables will supplement previously existing tables by providing year-to-date coverage. The new tables in this category are: Table 17, "Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"; Table 19, "Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District"; Table 21, "Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"; and Table 23, "Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

The fifth new table published for the first time in this issue of the *PSM* is Table 25, "Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products, by State." The stocks section of this issue provides these data for the current report month (April 1984). In order to provide the reader with a full year's coverage, a supplemental stock section has been added, starting on page 67, which provides data, by month, for January through March 1984. Some State data have been combined with data from other States or have been withheld in order to prevent disclosure of individual company data.

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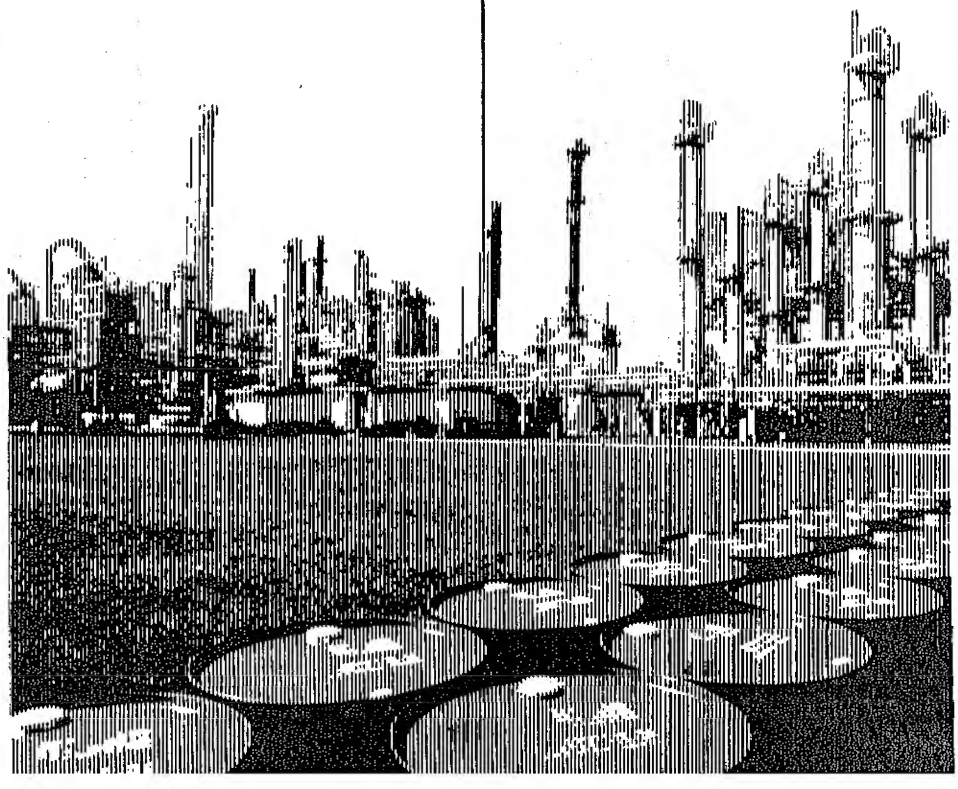

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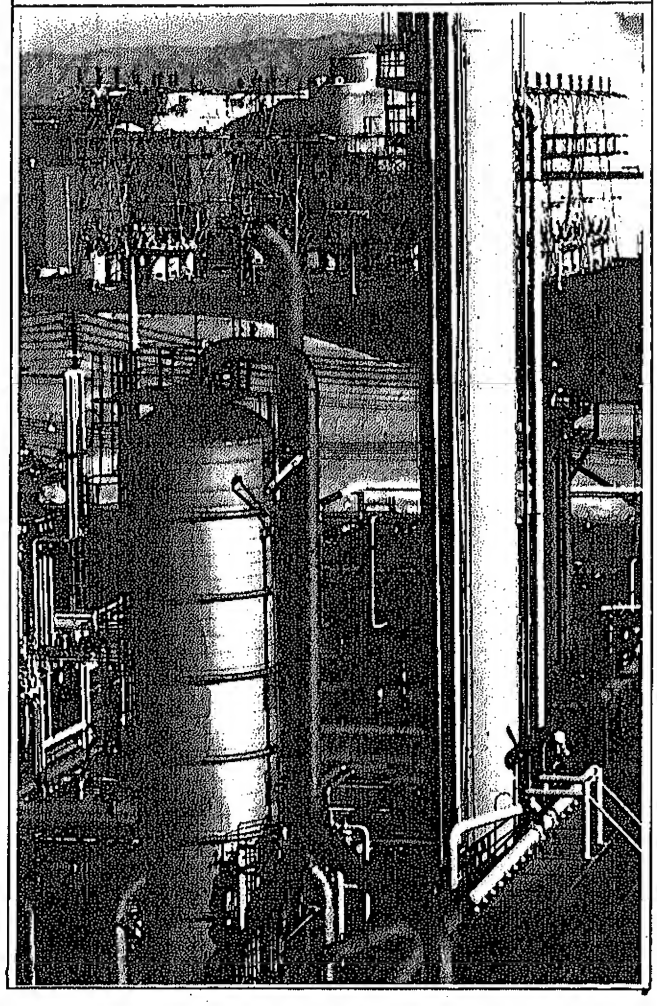
Contents

This Month in the PSM

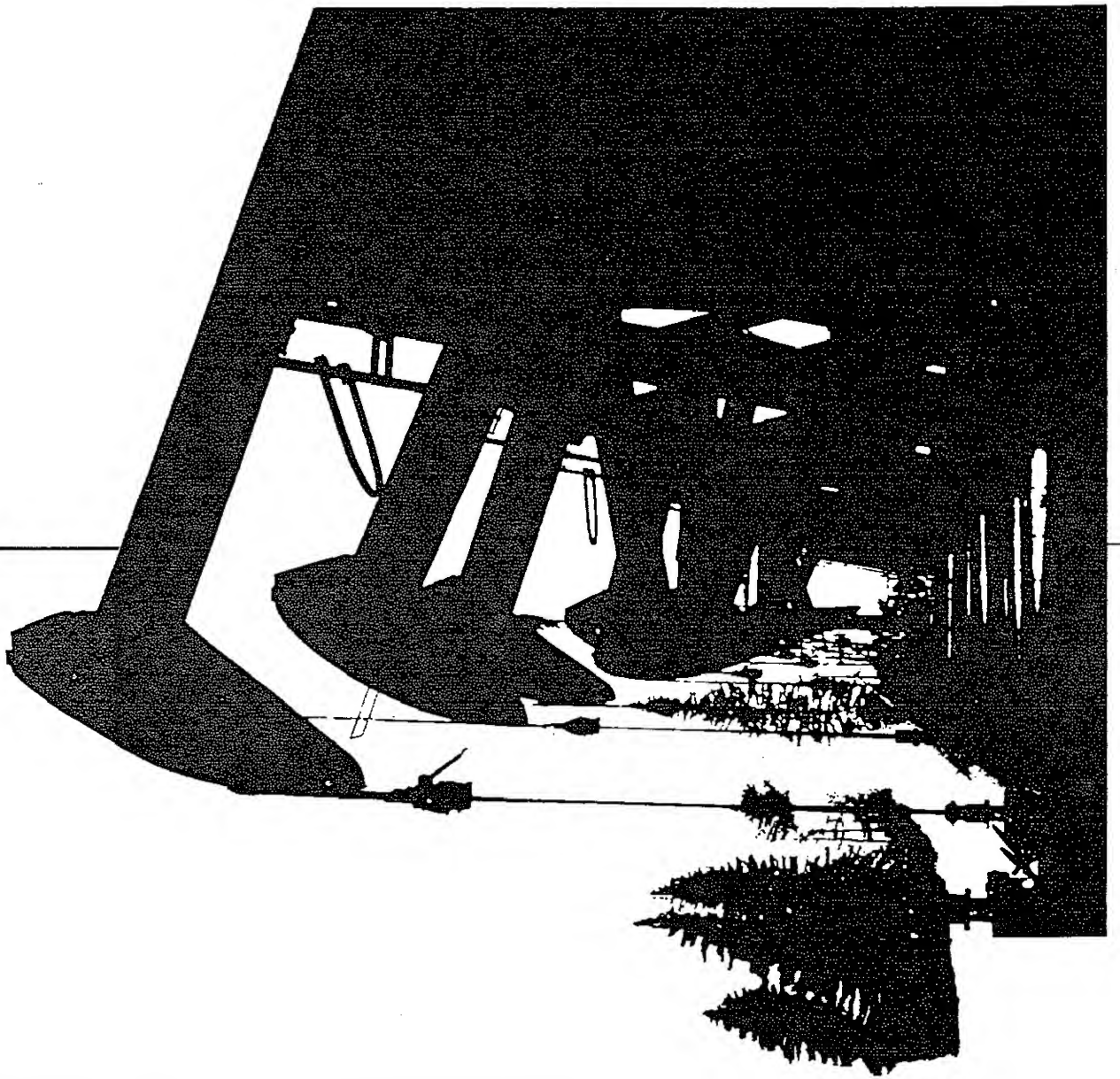
This issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* includes five new and recurring tables. These additional tables provide: year-to-date statistics for imports and exports by PAD District (tables 17 and 21, respectively); year-to-date imports and exports by source/destination (tables 19 and 23, respectively); and statistics on refinery and bulk terminal stocks of selected petroleum products, by State (table 25). For this issue only, the new stock table is provided, by month, for January 1984 through April 1984. Successive issues of the *PSM* will provide statistics which cover only the current month. Also, this month's Petroleum Focus Section features "Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook." This article begins on page xi and focuses on the major developments in the U.S. refining industry during 1983, as well as the outlook for this sector in the near future.



Contents (Continued)

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues of the *PSM*.



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	May 1984	May 1983	May % Change	Cumulative January Through May 1984	Cumulative January Through May 1983	Cumulative January Through May % Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.6	5.4	6.5	6.4	2.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.4	19.0	3.1	2.7	13.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.3	– 11.5	1.6	1.5	3.7
Other Products	4.5	4.2	6.9	4.7	4.2	9.9
Total	15.4	14.5	6.5	15.8	14.9	6.5
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.3	11.8	4.6	12.0	11.2	7.0
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other[1]	10.4	10.2	2.2	10.4	10.3	0.6
Imports						
Crude Oil[2]	3.6	3.1	17.5	3.2	2.6	22.8
SPR	0.2	0.3	– 31.5	0.2	0.2	– 27.8
Products	1.7	1.7	– 2.4	2.1	1.5	35.0
Total	5.5	5.1	7.9	5.4	4.3	24.5
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.3	– 38.6	0.2	0.2	0.5
Products	0.5	0.6	– 15.0	0.5	0.7	– 29.1
Total	0.7	0.8	– 22.8	0.7	0.9	– 22.9
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil[2]	– 0.5	0.3	—	– 0.1	(s)	—
Products	– 0.3	– 0.6	—	(s)	0.7	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	403	327	23.3			
Other	361	353	2.5			
Total	764	679	12.5			
Products						
Motor Gasoline[3]	248	223	11.2			
Distillate Fuel Oil	99	109	– 8.8			
Residual Fuel Oil	44	51	– 13.7			
Other	330	331	– 0.4			
Total	721	714	1.0			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,485	1,394	6.6			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.
2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
3 Including blending components.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.
NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. May 1984 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are April 1984 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1984.

Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook

The domestic refining industry is undergoing long-term adjustments in response to the slowdown in product demand, a shift in the desired product mix, the declining quality of crude oil supplies, and changes in Federal regulations. This article focuses on changes in refining capacity that occurred during 1983, and on projections for the refining industry. Highlights of the major 1983 developments are:

- Refinery shutdowns continued in 1983, but at a slower pace than in 1982.
- Crude oil distillation capacity decreased for the third consecutive year, but downstream charge capacity increased, a reversal from last year's decline.
- Major changes in refinery ownership continued.

Refinery Closures Decrease

There were 247 operable petroleum refineries in the United States[1] on January 1, 1984. This represented a net decrease of 11 refineries and a net loss of approximately 0.7 million barrels per calendar day of crude oil distillation capacity during 1983, as 18 refineries were closed and 7 were reactivated. This was a significant reduction in refinery closings compared to the net decreases of 43 and 23 during 1982 and 1981, respectively.

Of the 18 refineries shut down during 1983, the largest was the 15-year-old GHR Energy Corporation refinery in Good Hope, Louisiana, which had a crude oil distillation capacity of 0.3 million barrels per calendar day and 0.4 million barrels per stream day of downstream charge capacity.[2] The largest number of refinery shutdowns occurred in Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District III (Gulf). This region lost 10 refineries, with a combined crude oil distillation capacity of nearly 0.5 million barrels per calendar day. The second largest drop occurred in PAD District II (Midwest) as three refineries were shut down, resulting in a loss of approximately 0.1 million barrels per calendar day of crude oil distillation capacity.

The seven refineries reactivated during 1983 had a combined crude oil distillation capacity of nearly 0.1 million barrels per calendar day. Over 58 percent of this capacity is located in PAD District II (Midwest) and approximately 34 percent is located in PAD District V (West Coast). The largest refinery reactivation occurred at the Sinclair Oil Corporation's refinery in West Tulsa, Oklahoma, as 0.05 million barrels per calendar day of crude oil distillation capacity was returned to operable status.

Note: The information in this article is based on data contained in the Energy Information Administration's 1983 *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340, and predecessor reports. Projections are based on the *Annual Energy Outlook 1983*, DOE/EIA-0383(83) and on company submissions to EIA's Annual Refinery Report.

The net reduction during 1983 in the number of operable refineries occurred predominantly among refineries with crude oil distillation capacity of 30,000 barrels per day or less. This same category has dropped by 67 refineries since 1980, while the number of refineries with more than 30,000 barrels per calendar day of distillation capacity only had a net decrease of 5 refineries (see Table 1). Net changes in crude oil distillation and downstream charge capacity are discussed in the following section.

Table 1. Number of Operable Refineries by Size, 1980-1984

Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (B/CD)	As of January 1				
	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Less than 10,000	63	67	82	91	102
10,001-30,000	55	59	80	93	83
30,001-50,000	41	40	44	42	39
50,001-100,000	41	44	43	44	44
100,001-175,000	26	26	30	27	25
Over 175,000	21	22	22	27	26
Total	247	258	301	324	319

B/CD = Barrels per calendar day.
Source: Form EIA-820

Changes in Refining Capacity

Recent changes have provided the petroleum refining industry with more flexibility to process crude oils with a wide range of qualities and to vary the product mix.

Also, despite continued refinery closings, the refining industry has considerable unused crude oil distillation capacity. Together with increased downstream charge capacity, this unused distillation capacity allows refiners the option of processing larger quantities of imported crude oil as an alternative to increasing imports of finished products to meet an increasing product demand.

Crude Oil Distillation Capacity

The 247 operable petroleum refineries in the United States on January 1, 1984, had a combined operable crude oil distillation capacity of 16.1 million barrels per calendar day, approximately 0.7 million barrels per calendar day less than a year earlier. The 18 refinery closings and 7 reactivations accounted for approximately 0.6 million barrels per calendar day of this decrease in crude oil distillation capacity. Downgrading of processing unit capacity ratings and partial shutdowns, where refiners closed only a portion of their plant, accounted for the remaining portion of the decrease (approximately 0.1 million barrels per calendar day).

[1]The 50 United States and District of Columbia, excluding U.S. territories and possessions.
[2]See Glossary for definitions of "calendar day" and "stream day."

In terms of the adequacy of available crude oil refining capacity, there is ample distillation capacity for the next few years. Although EIA projects that U.S. refinery runs of crude oil will increase by over a million barrels per day by 1990, this is well within current capacity. During 1983 the average utilization rate was approximately 72 percent, as gross input to crude distillation units averaged 11.9 million barrels per day. Increasing input by 1 million barrels per day would bring the utilization rate (based on the projected January 1, 1985, capacity level) to approximately 80 percent. This utilization rate is considerably lower than utilization rates experienced in the 1970's and is well within the reach of the U.S. refining industry, given available feedstock.

Downstream Charge Capacity

Total U.S. downstream charge capacity increased by more than 0.7 million barrels per stream day during 1983. Approximately 1.4 million barrels per stream day of capacity was added through reactivations or construction completed during the year. These additions more than offset the loss of nearly 0.7 million barrels per day of downstream capacity that resulted from the net decrease of 11 refineries in 1983. The net increase in downstream capacity during 1983 contrasts sharply with the net decrease of about 0.5 million barrels per stream day during 1982.

The most significant change in downstream processes during 1983 occurred in catalytic hydrotreating, which increased by more than 0.6 million barrels per stream day and accounted for more than 87 percent of the total net increase in downstream units (see Table 2). The increase in catalytic hydrotreating capacity (a process to upgrade crude oil and products) reflects additional flexibility to remove metals, sulfur and other contaminants. Other downstream units which contributed to the net increase during 1983 were thermal operations (processes to handle very heavy feedstocks) and catalytic hydrocracking (a process which produces high grade motor gasoline). Thermal operations units increased by more than 0.1 million barrels per stream day, while catalytic hydrocracking units increased by nearly 0.1 million barrels per stream day.

Major factors influencing refiners' decisions to add the downstream capacity that became operational in 1983 included:

- The price differential between low quality, heavy, high sulfur crude oils and high quality, light, low sulfur crude oils in the early 1980's which led refiners to invest in equipment to "crack" heavy crude oils and the residual produced from atmospheric distillation units.
- The perception that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) could be an uncertain source of low sulfur/light, as well as medium sulfur/medium weight, crude oils.
- Refiners' expectation that the demand shift toward lighter products would continue.
- The requirement to upgrade the qualities of gasoline and distillate fuel oil. As the use of lead additives for octane boosting is phased down, more high octane petroleum-based gasoline components will be needed. In addition, the increased use of distillate fuel oil as a transportation fuel, particularly for lighter trucks, will require increasing attention to the cetane ratings of distillate fuel oil production.

Refinery Ownership Changes

Between 1981 and 1983, several significant sales occurred in the petroleum industry. In September 1981, E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company acquired Conoco. This purchase included Conoco's eight refineries, whose combined crude oil capacity was nearly 0.5 million barrels per calendar day. In January 1982, U.S. Steel acquired Marathon Oil Company's four refineries, whose combined crude oil capacity was rated at nearly 0.6 million barrels per calendar day. Another significant sale occurred in January 1983, when Cities Service Company's 0.3 million barrel-per-calendar-day refinery in Lake Charles, Louisiana, was acquired by Occidental Petroleum. This refinery, was subsequently sold to Southland Corporation in September 1983. For a more detailed look at the largest refinery ownership changes that took place between January 1981 and December 1983, see insert on next page.

Table 2. Changes in Operable Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, 1982-1985 (Thousand Barrels Per Stream Day, except where noted)

Date	Crude Oil Distillation (Thousand Barrels Per Calendar Day)	Downstream Charge Capacity						
		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Operations	Catalytic Cracking (Fresh)	Catalytic Cracking (Recycle)	Catalytic Reforming	Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Hydrotreating
As of Jan. 1, 1982	17,890	7,197	1,782	5,474	562	3,966	892	8,539
As of Jan. 1, 1983	16,859	7,180	1,715	5,402	488	3,918	883	8,354
Net Change - 1982	- 1,031	- 17	- 67	- 72	- 74	- 48	- 9	- 185
As of Jan. 1, 1984	16,137	7,165	1,852	5,310	492	3,907	952	9,009
Net Change - 1983	- 722	- 15	+ 137	- 92	+ 4	- 11	+ 69	+ 655
As of Jan. 1, 1985	E16,262	7,244	1,896	5,378	492	3,890	1,020	9,063
Projected Net Change - 1984	E + 125	+ 79	+ 44	+ 68	0	- 17	+ 68	+ 54

E = Estimated based on 1984 calendar day/stream day ratio applied to reported 1985 stream day
Source: Form EIA-820.

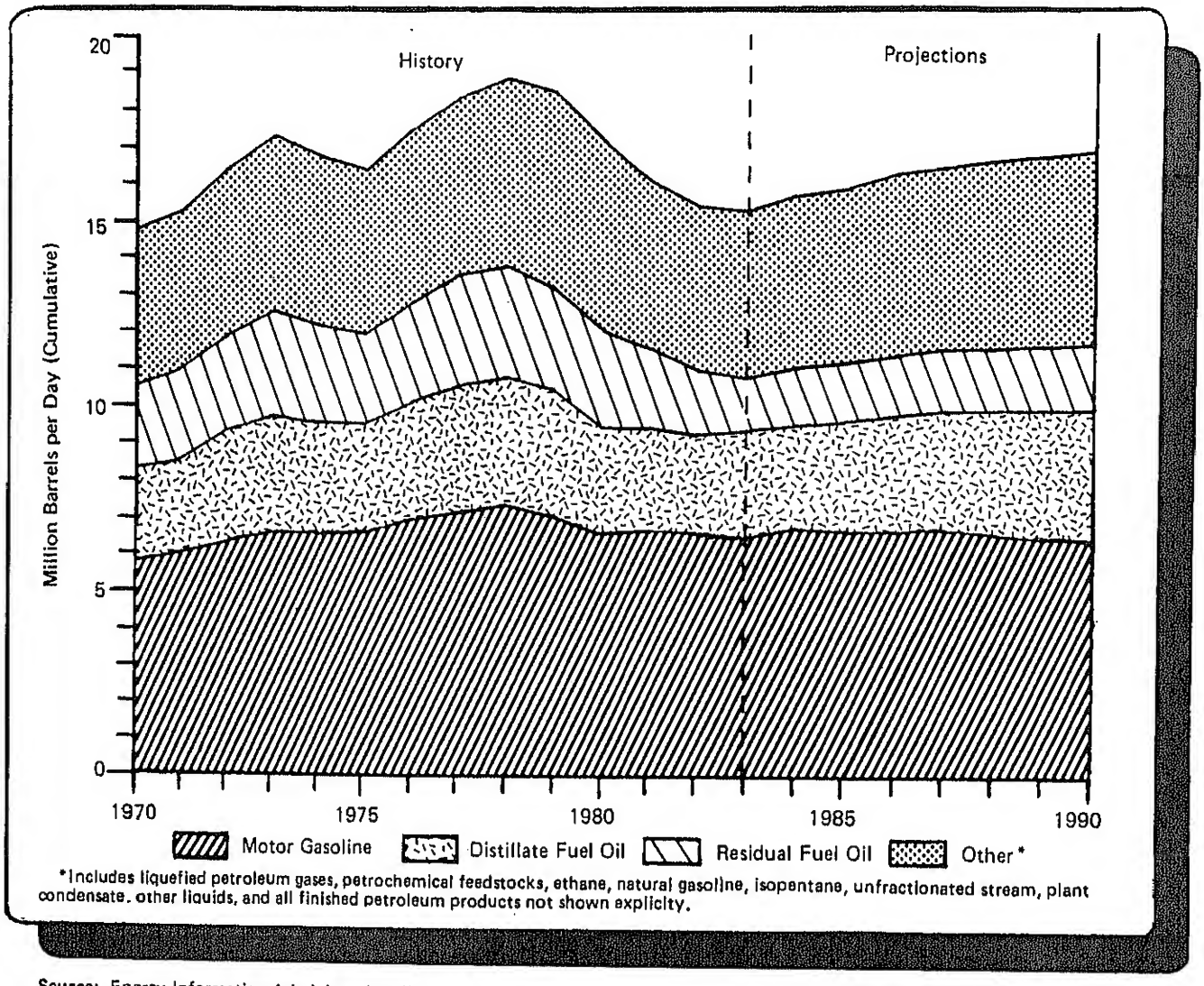
Outlook

Total U.S. energy use has declined in each year since 1979. Last year, petroleum consumption reached its lowest point since 1971. Also, oil imports fell to their lowest point in 12 years. According to EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook 1983*, U.S. crude oil production is expected to remain stable in the near term. As a result, any rise in petroleum consumption would increase oil imports. However, petroleum demand is expected to

Largest Refinery Ownership Changes Between 1981 and 1983

Former Owner and Refinery Location	Total Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (Barrels per Calendar Day)	New Owner	Date of Sale
United Refining Co.		Coral Petroleum, Inc.	3/81
Warren, Pennsylvania	60,000		
Clark Oil & Refining Corp.		Apex Oil Co.	9/81
Blue Island, Illinois	66,500		
Hartford (Wood River), Illinois	63,600		
Total	130,100		
Monsanto Co.		Conoco, Inc.	9/81
Alvin/Texas City, Texas	37,194	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	9/81
Conoco, Inc.			
West Lake, Louisiana	156,500		
Ponca City, Oklahoma	133,700		
Billings, Montana	52,500		
Paramount, California	46,500		
Alvin/Texas City, Texas	37,194		
Denver, Colorado	32,500		
Santa Maria, California	9,500		
Egan, Louisiana	6,500		
Total	474,894		
Mt. Airy Refining Co.		Apex Oil Co.	9/81
Mt. Airy, Louisiana	23,000		
Sun Co., Inc.		Koch Industries, Inc.	11/81
Corpus Christi, Texas	57,000		
Marathon Oil Co.		U. S. Steel Corp.	1/82
Robinson, Illinois	195,000		
Detroit, Michigan	68,500		
Texas City, Texas	69,500		
Garyville, Louisiana	255,000		
Total	588,000		
Earth Resources Co.		Mid-America Pipeline Systems	5/82
Memphis, Tennessee	49,500		
North Pole, Alaska	45,323		
Total	94,823		
Cities Service Co.		Occidental Petroleum	1/83
Lake Charles, Louisiana	320,000		
E.I. du Pont Nemours & Co.		Pacific-Oasis Corp.	1/83
Paramount, California	46,500		
Gulf Oil Corp.		Thrifty Oil Co.	8/83
Santa Fe Springs, California	51,500		
Occidental Petroleum		Southland Corp.	9/83
Lake Charles, Louisiana	320,000		
Texaco, Inc.		Sinclair Oil Corp.	11/83
Sinclair, Wyoming	50,000		

Figure 1. Demand for Petroleum Products, Midprice Scenario, 1970 to 1990



Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Annual," Volume 1, (DOE/EIA-0340) and predecessor reports; "Annual Energy Outlook 1983," DOE/EIA-0383(83).

grow less rapidly than overall energy demand, and oil imports are expected to remain below peak levels of the late 1970's.

Petroleum demand in the late 1970's and early 1980's shifted toward lighter, gasoline-type products and away from heavier products such as residual fuel oil. EIA's latest projections indicate an increase in the relative demand for heavier fuel oils for industrial and electric utility use through the remainder of the decade and into the early 1990's. Overall growth in transportation fuel consumption is expected, largely for diesel fuel, while gasoline consumption is expected to decline (see Figure 1).

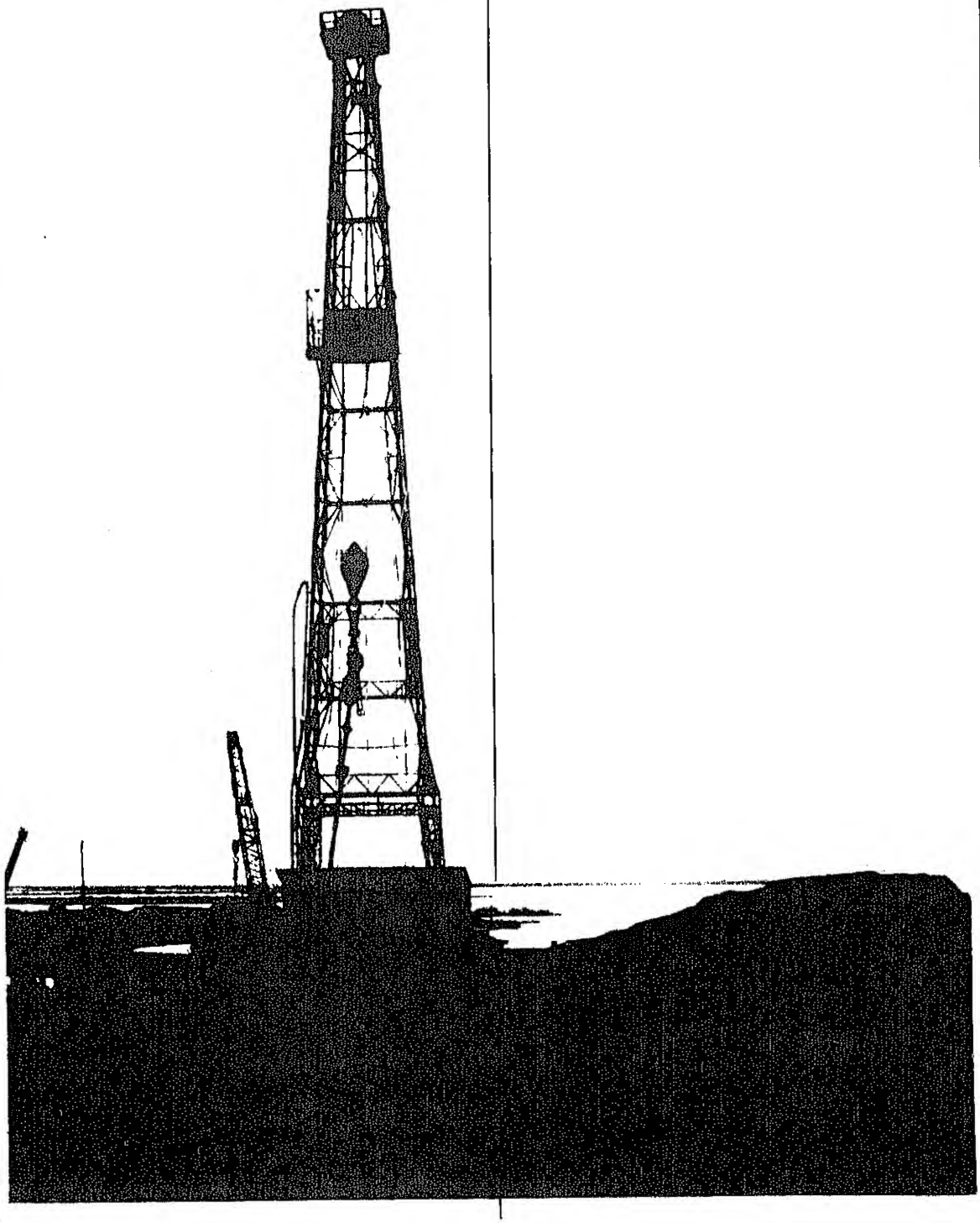
Even after 3 years of decline, there is ample crude oil distillation capacity to meet current domestic demand. The present level of operable crude oil distillation capacity is sufficient to meet expected demands for the short term, assuming that imports continue to satisfy a relatively constant portion of demand. Only evolutionary changes in refinery configurations are expected for the next few years, as refiners continue to increase their flexibility in responding to changing demand patterns and in processing a wide range of crude oil types.

Based on company submissions to the Energy Information Administration's annual refinery survey, the level of crude oil distillation capacity is projected to increase approximately 0.1 million barrels per calendar day between January 1, 1984 and January 1, 1985. If this projection holds true, it will be the first annual increase since the decline in this series started in 1981.

Respondents to Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," also project increases of nearly 0.3 million barrels per stream day to downstream processing units during 1984. On a unit-by-unit basis, these projected increases represent a modest gain when compared to the increases that took place during 1983. Moreover, in contrast with the 1983 increases, over 80 percent of the projected 1984 increases are in units designed to produce finished products from raw material feedstocks.

Summary Statistics

1983 Statistics Contained In This Section Are Final. They have been extracted from the Petroleum Supply Annual which was released June 8, 1984.



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
	Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974 AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	[8] 1,074
1975 AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	[8] -17	[8] -145	16,322	1,133
1976 AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977 AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978 AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979 AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980 AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	[8] 1,392
1981 AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	[8] -290	[8] 130	16,058	1,484
1982 January	10,128	8,509	1,578	-401	1,298	16,124	1,456
February	10,312	8,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560	1,392
April	10,188	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
May	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998	1,360
July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-926	14,821	1,393
August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022	1,414
October	10,299	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-361	15,009	1,455
December	10,276	8,598	1,628	128	688	15,487	[8] 1,430
AVERAGE	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	
1983 January	10,331	8,697	1,580	[8] -499	[8] 772	14,722	1,452
February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
AVERAGE	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984 January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
March	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,444
April*	10,347	8,688	1,616	R -565	R -128	R 15,484	R 1,465
May**	NA	8,753	NA	*-709*	*-346*	*15,446*	*1,485*
AVERAGE	NA	8,708	NA	-291	-1	15,820	

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[6] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[7] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[8] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

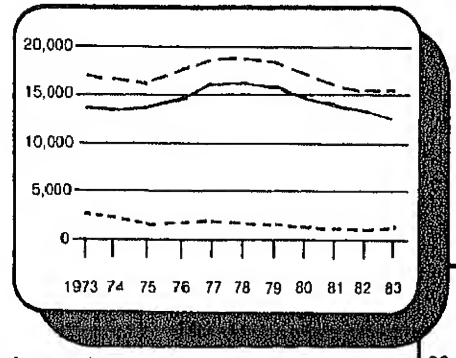
Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[6]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[7] Imports
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 AVERAGE	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 AVERAGE	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 AVERAGE	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 AVERAGE	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 AVERAGE	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 AVERAGE	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 AVERAGE	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 AVERAGE	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	591	4,503
February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	499	4,003
March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,602
April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,593
May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008
June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624
July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149
August	5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	4,386
September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	606	4,624
October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374
November	5,744	3,862	1,882	786	262	524	4,958
December	4,606	3,000	1,605	860	193	667	3,746
AVERAGE	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
AVERAGE	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772
February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061
March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413
April*	R 5,319	R 3,417	R 1,902	655	172	483	4,664
May**	*5,493*	*3,805*	*1,688*	NA	NA	NA	NA
AVERAGE	**5,408**	**3,336**	**2,072**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Footnotes continued.
* See Explanatory Note 9.1.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

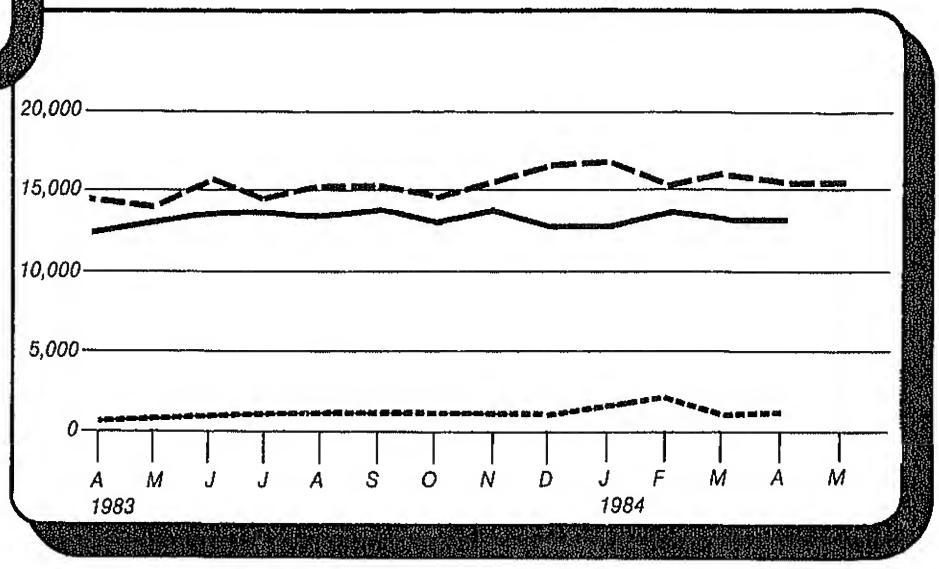
Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

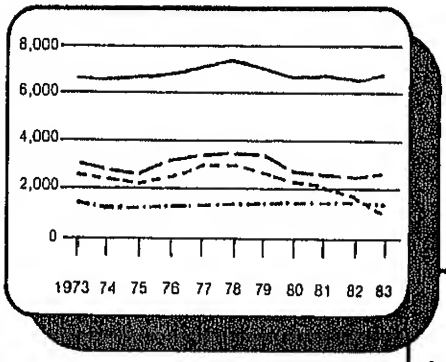
Legend
- Petroleum Product Supplied
- Refinery Production
- Net Petroleum Product Imports



Monthly

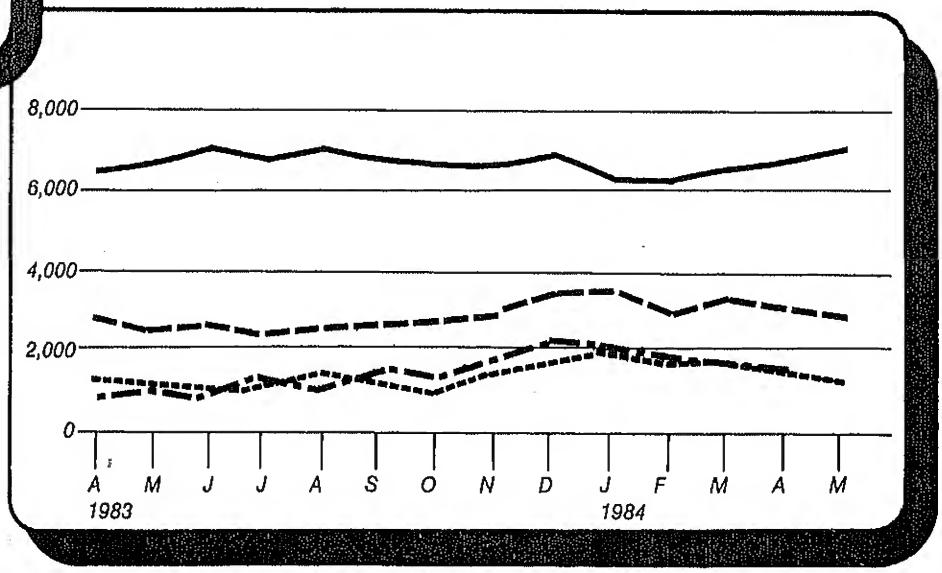
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

Legend
- Motor Gasoline
- Distillate Fuel Oil
- Residual Fuel Oil
- LPG[1]

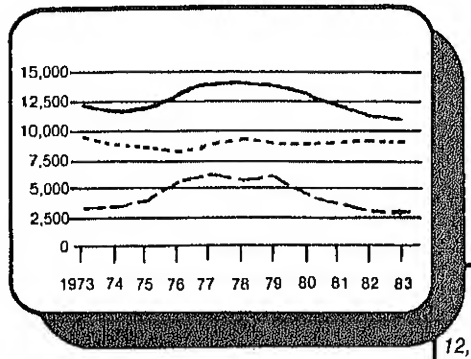


Monthly

[1] Liquefied Petroleum Gases

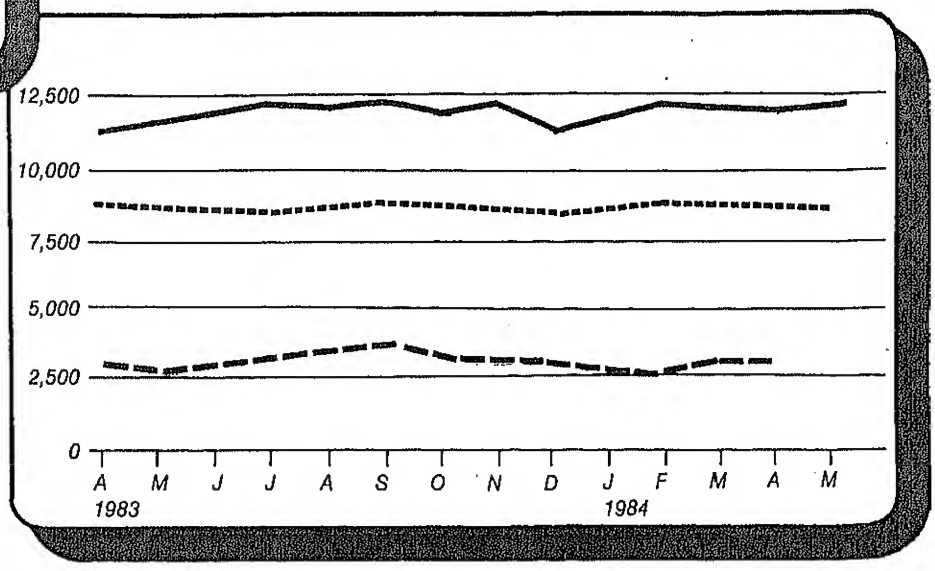
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

Legend
- Refinery Inputs
- Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Net Imports[1]

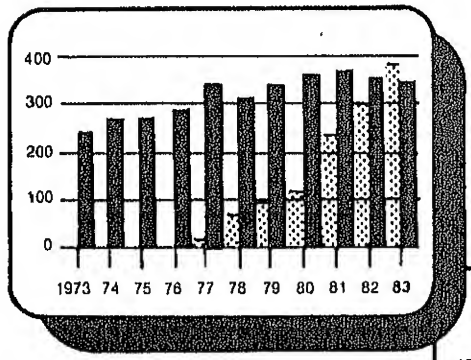


Monthly

[1] Excludes SPR Imports

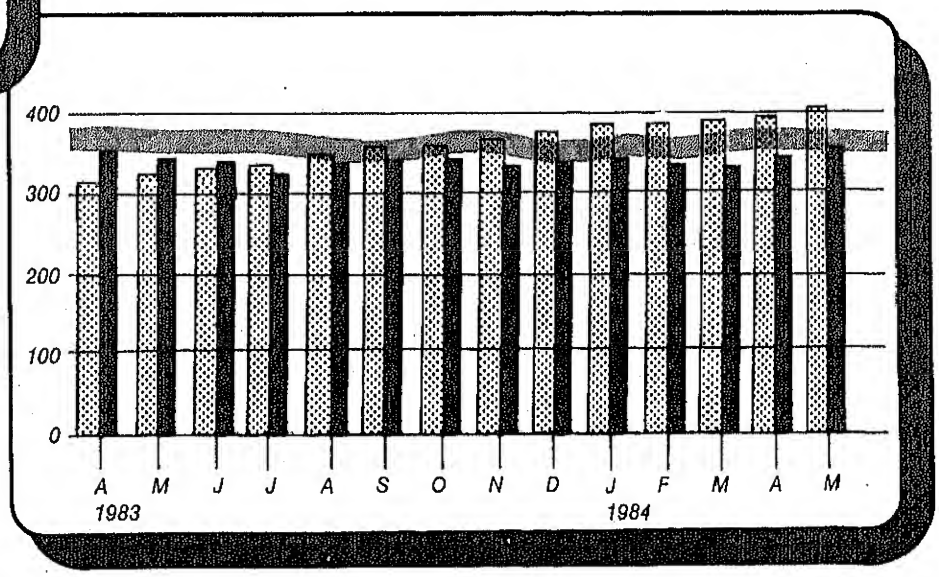
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
- Other Primary
- SPR
- Average Stock Range[1]



Monthly

[1] Level and width of Average Stock Ranges for other primary crude oil is based on 3 years of data, Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

	Supply							
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal[3]		
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other	Unaccounted for Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974 AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975 AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976 AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977 AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978 AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979 AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980 AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981 AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	[6] 46	83
1982 January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	-242	101
February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	-29	156
March	8,667	1,696	2,874	185	2,689	-235	357	2
April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,659	-233	196	231
May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-176	205	111
June	8,646	1,665	3,836	105	3,732	-105	144	133
July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-50	-20
August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232	189
September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	406	-210
October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	-332	249
November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-219	-124
December	8,598	1,682	3,000	124	2,877	-125	252	35
AVERAGE	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983 January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	[6] -280	170
February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	-167
August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438	281
September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68	-30
October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78	117
AVERAGE	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20	114
1984 January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	-169	451
February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	282	487
March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147	145	66
April*	8,688	1,725	R 3,417	R 170	R 3,247	R -170	R -396	590
May**	8,753	1,793	*3,805*	*198*	*3,607*	*-199*	*-511*	NA
AVERAGE	8,708	1,748	3,336	161	3,175	-158	-133	NA

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[5] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[6] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks[2]		
	Crude Used Directly[5]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974 AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975 AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976 AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977 AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978 AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979 AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980 AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	[6] 466	108	[6] 358
1981 AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982 January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372
March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	256	355
May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344
July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346
August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
November	-51	1	11,724	262	NA	648	290	358
December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	[6] 644	294	[6] 350
AVERAGE	-59	3	11,774	236	NA			
1983 January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
June	NA	(s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
AVERAGE	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984 January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	336
April*	NA	(s)	R 11,893	172	64	R 744	397	R 348
May**	NA	NA	*12,341*	NA	NA	*764*	*403*	*361*
AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,989	NA	NA			

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
* See Explanatory Note 9.2.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

	Imports from OPEC Sources[1]										
	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[2]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[3]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**,461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980 AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981 AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982 January	254	161	877	111	289	0	663	376	128	2,859	1,403
February	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297	1,054
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051	860
April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871	740
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830	897
June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	820
July	159	0	660	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685	965
August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107	818
September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,943	677
October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084	810
November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235	797
December	155	0	237	12	265	88	462	399	73	1,690	421
AVERAGE	**170**	**26**	**552**	**92**	**248**	**35**	**514**	**412**	**97**	**2,146**	**854**
1983 January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412	537
February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068	338
March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066	183
April	227	0	162	(s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432	389
May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771	420
June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973	528
July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251	606
August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728	903
September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595	1,084
October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108	938
November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910	807
December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969	826
AVERAGE	**240**	**0**	**337**	**30**	**338**	**48**	**302**	**422**	**144**	**1,862**	**632**
1984 January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939	828
February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871	723
March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792	717
April	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944	734
AVERAGE	**287**	**0**	**354**	**90**	**263**	**17**	**259**	**490**	**126**	**1,886**	**751**

[1] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.
[2] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
[3] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources [4]										
	Baha-mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether-lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**	**6,256**
1974 AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**	**6,112**
1975 AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**	**6,056**
1976 AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**	**7,313**
1977 AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**	**8,807**
1978 AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**	**8,363**
1979 AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**	**8,456**
1980 AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**	**6,909**
1981 AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**	**5,996**
1982 January	58	513	425	179	106	346	62	334	452	2,474	5,332
February	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510	4,807
March	43	437	503	189	118	294	62	307	480	2,433	4,484
April	82	360	476	184	166	247	36	266	690	2,507	4,378
May	77	419	766	152	95	516	47	302	607	2,981	4,811
June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231	5,327
July	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	698	3,204	5,890
August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137	5,244
September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	278	746	3,472	5,414
October	45	459	682	148	109	666	52	262	801	3,222	5,306
November	51	553	860	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508	5,744
December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,916	4,606
AVERAGE	**65**	**482**	**685**	**175**	**112**	**456**	**50**	**316**	**627**	**2,968**	**5,113**
1983 January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
AVERAGE	**125**	**547**	**826**	**189**	**96**	**382**	**40**	**282**	**701**	**3,189**	**5,051**
1984 January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
AVERAGE	**117**	**666**	**754**	**235**	**79**	**351**	**45**	**327**	**926**	**3,500**	**5,387**

Footnotes continued.

[4] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

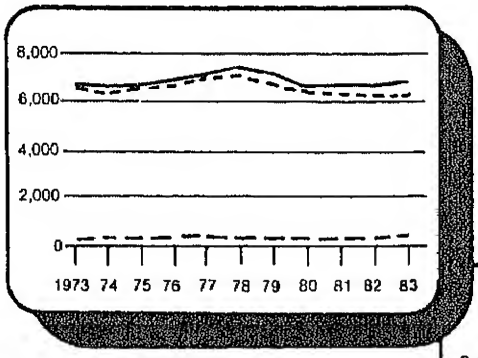
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

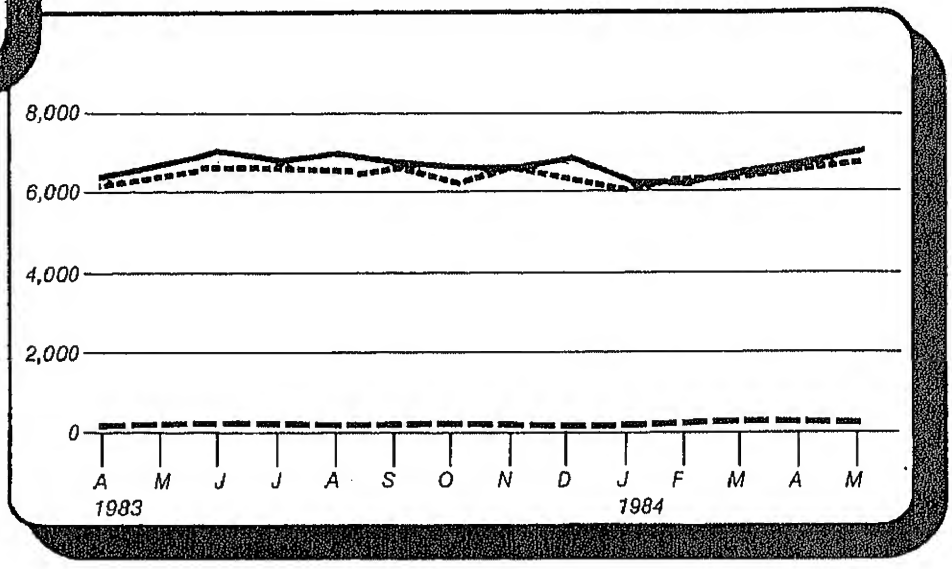
Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



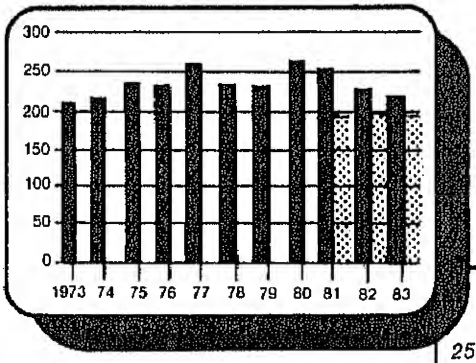
Annual



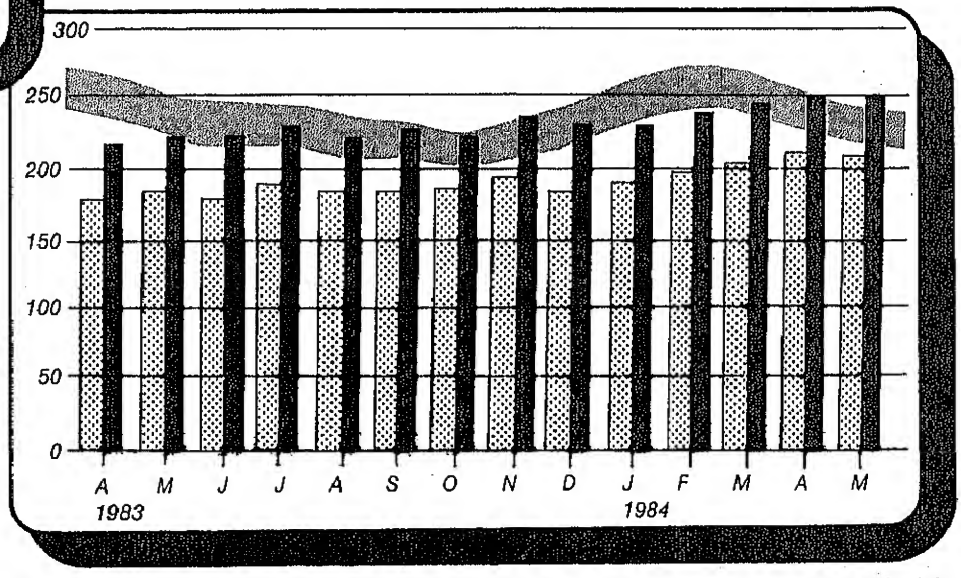
Monthly

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

[1] Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.
[2] Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

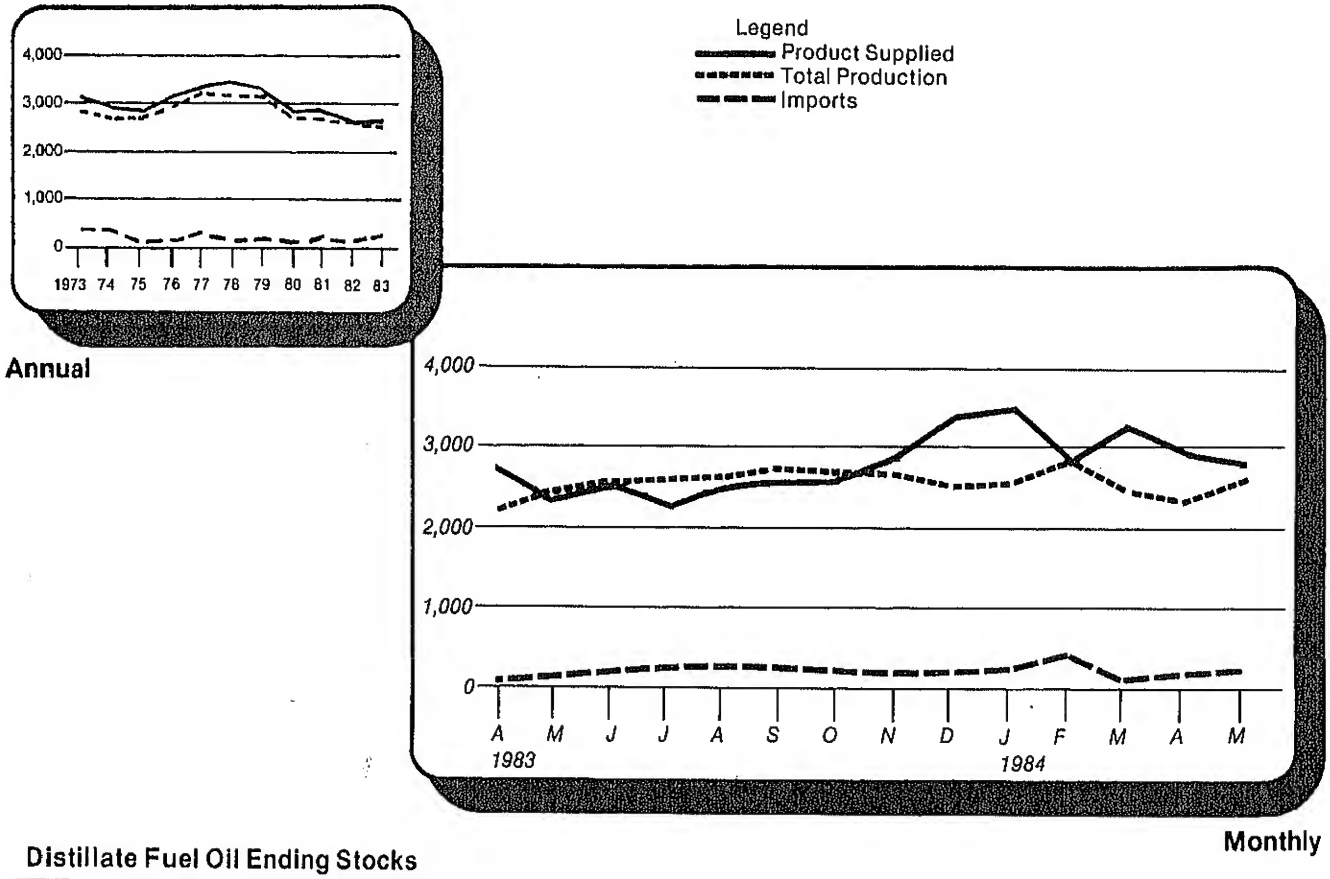
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
	Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2,3]	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline[5]	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded[4]	Unleaded		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 AVERAGE	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**	
1974 AVERAGE	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**[6] 218**	
1975 AVERAGE	**6,520**	**184**	**[6] -28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**235**	
1976 AVERAGE	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**231**	
1977 AVERAGE	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978 AVERAGE	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979 AVERAGE	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980 AVERAGE	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	**[6] 261**	
1981 AVERAGE[7]	**6,405**	**157**	**[6] 28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	
1982 January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
April	6,095	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179
May	6,319	182	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173
June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219	177
July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183
August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227	185
September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191
October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	[6] 235	[6] 194
AVERAGE	**6,338**	**197**	**25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**		
1983 January	6,065	153	[6] -167	(s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
February	5,848	128	24	(s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
AVERAGE	**6,340**	**247**	**45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**		
1984 January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
April*	R 6,528	R 308	R -153	(s)	R 6,682	3,854	57.7	R 248	R 207
May**	*6,709*	*316*	*-42*	NA	*6,977*	NA	NA	*248*	*207*
AVERAGE	**6,394**	**300**	**-153**	**NA**	**6,538**	**NA**	**NA**		

[1] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[2] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Includes gasohol.
[5] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[6] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
[7] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.3.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

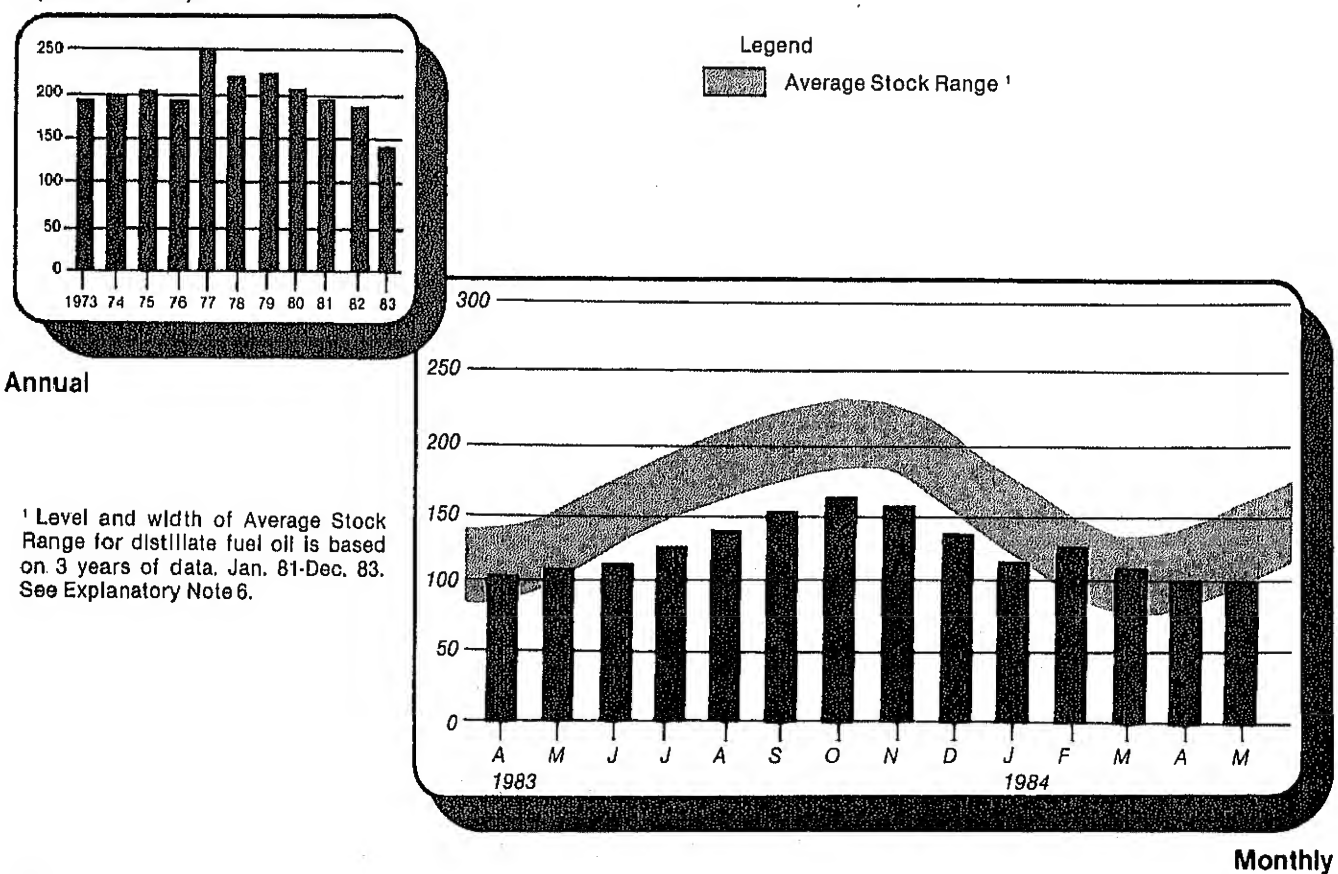
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



[1] Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

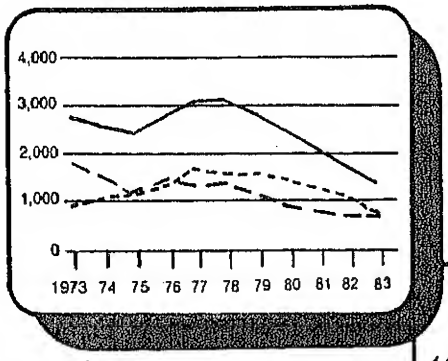
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly[3]	Exports	Products Supplied[3]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 AVERAGE	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**[4] 200**
1975 AVERAGE	**2,654**	**155**	**[4] 40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 AVERAGE	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 AVERAGE	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 AVERAGE	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 AVERAGE	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 AVERAGE	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	**[4] 205**
1981 AVERAGE[5]	**2,613**	**173**	**[4] 38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 January	2,591	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
February	2,427	132	605	11	90	3,085	147
March	2,288	48	682	10	84	2,945	126
April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
October	2,838	91	-289	8	66	2,581	170
November	2,860	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
December	2,655	109	225	10	143	2,855	[4] 179
AVERAGE	**2,606**	**93**	**35**	**10**	**74**	**2,671**	
1983 January	2,321	68	[4] 580	NA	173	2,797	168
February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
AVERAGE	**2,456**	**174**	**124**	**NA**	**64**	**2,690**	
1984 January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
April*	R 2,347	R 220	R 693	NA	32	R 2,929	R 98
May**	*2,630*	*241*	*-12*	NA	NA	*2,801*	*99*
AVERAGE	**2,579**	**259**	**278**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,067**	

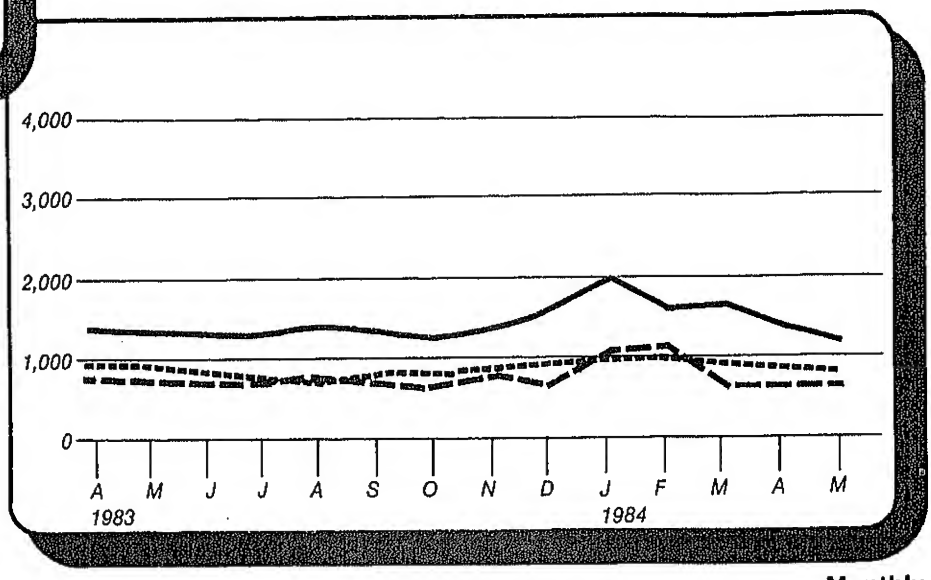
[1] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
[5] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.4.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



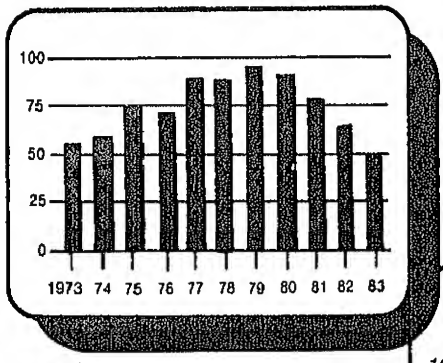
Annual



Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



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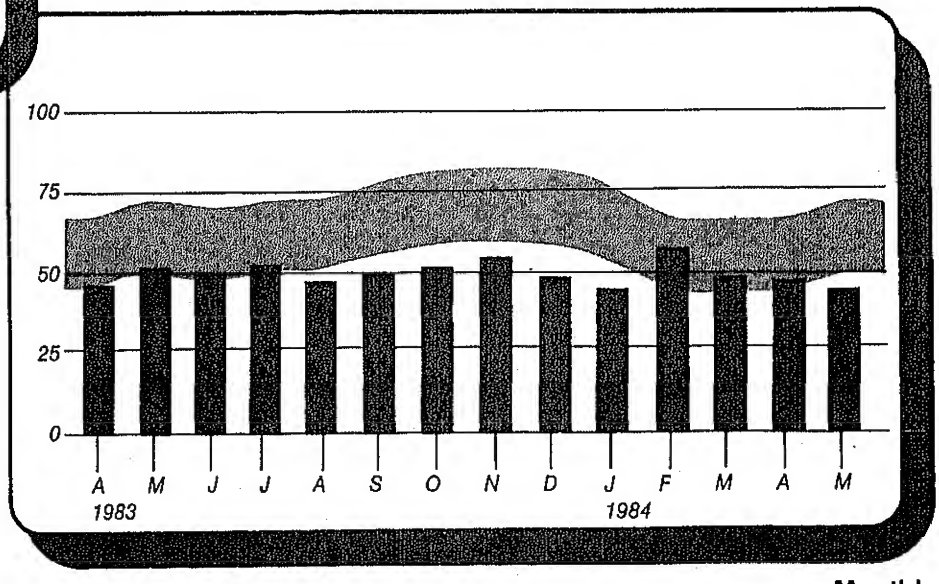


Monthly

[1] Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data, Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

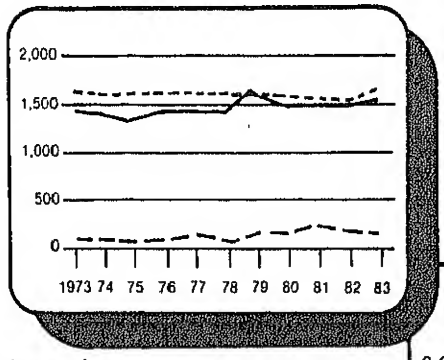
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly[3]	Exports	Products Supplied[3]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 AVERAGE	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**[4] 60**
1975 AVERAGE	**1,235**	**1,223**	**[4] 2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 AVERAGE	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 AVERAGE	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 AVERAGE	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 AVERAGE	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 AVERAGE	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	**[4] 92**
1981 AVERAGE[5]	**1,321**	**800**	**[4] 37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 January	1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	69
February	1,186	956	363	53	213	2,344	58
March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,903	58
April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
September	1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
November	989	837	-94	43	182	1,591	66
December	989	747	6	43	186	1,598	[4] 66
AVERAGE	**1,070**	**776**	**32**	**48**	**209**	**1,716**	
1983 January	972	691	[4] 258	NA	294	1,626	61
February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
AVERAGE	**852**	**699**	**55**	**NA**	**185**	**1,421**	
1984 January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,637	48
April*	R 840	R 637	R 9	NA	130	R 1,357	R 47
May**	*793*	*575*	*-15*	NA	NA	*1,187*	*44*
AVERAGE	**894**	**800**	**8**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,553**	

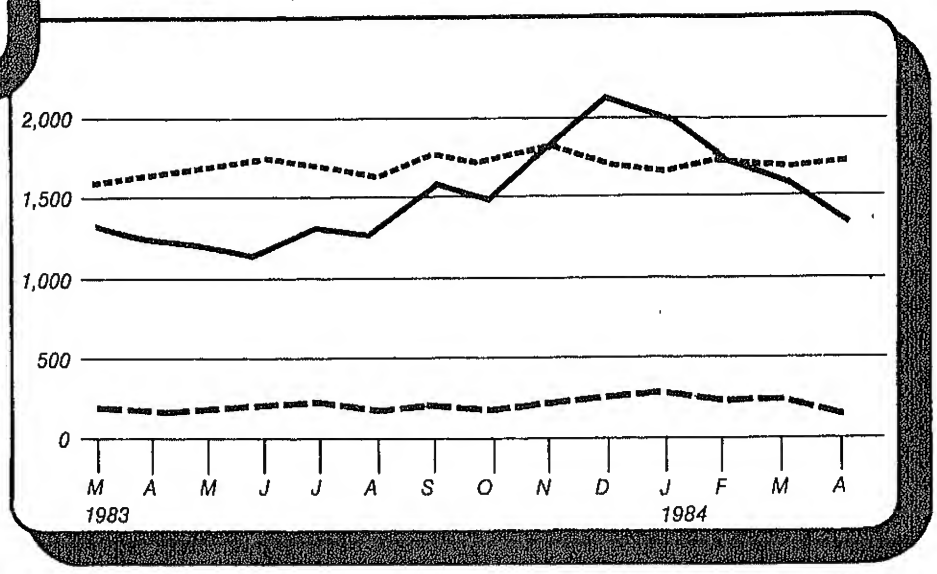
[1] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
[5] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.4.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



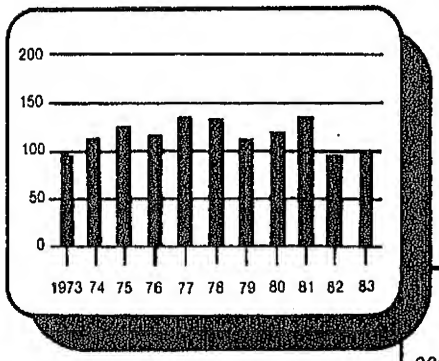
Annual



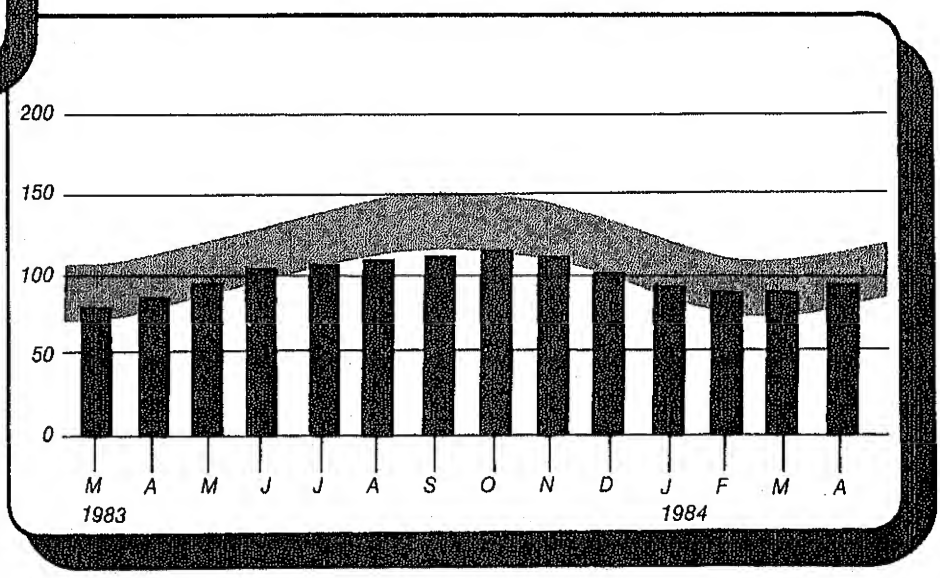
Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

[1] Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data. Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1] Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 AVERAGE	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[4] 113**
1975 AVERAGE	**1,527**	**112**	**[4] -35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 AVERAGE	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 AVERAGE	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 AVERAGE	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 AVERAGE	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 AVERAGE	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[4] 120**
1981 AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**[4] -18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
March	1,544	223	211	289	74	1,615	108
April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421	107
November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642	[4] 94
AVERAGE	**1,528**	**226**	**111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	
1983 January	1,611	240	[4] 520	313	118	1,939	86
February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	[4] 101
AVERAGE	**1,642**	**190**	**4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	
1984 January	1,610	269	[4] 470	333	23	1,993	93
February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
April*	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
AVERAGE	**1,673**	**226**	**116**	**300**	**47**	**1,669**	

[1] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.
Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[2] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
* See Explanatory Note 9.5.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974 AVERAGE	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**[4] 218**
1975 AVERAGE	**3,424**	**277**	**[4] -2**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976 AVERAGE	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977 AVERAGE	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978 AVERAGE	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979 AVERAGE	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980 AVERAGE	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	**[4] 247**
1981 AVERAGE	**3,739**	**226**	**[4] 46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	**282**
1982 January	3,171	269	-7	624	180	2,631	282
February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
March	3,466	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293
April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
September	3,533	375	105	749	213	3,051	271
October	3,529	383	244	915	266	2,976	264
November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,842	[4] 253
AVERAGE	**3,453**	**334**	**80**	**787**	**211**	**2,869**	
1983 January	3,194	322	[4] -419	588	271	2,239	271
February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	[4] 256
AVERAGE	**3,460**	**411**	**6**	**712**	**242**	**2,923**	
1984 January	3,391	486	[4] -177	561	207	2,931	253
February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
March	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
April*	3,584	582	-207	627	268	3,063	274
AVERAGE	**3,515**	**529**	**-215**	**615**	**239**	**2,975**	

[1] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[2] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
* See Explanatory Note 9.6.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual.*

2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.*

3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

4. January 1983 through April 1984: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).

5. May 1984: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).

6. January 1983 through May 1984: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, April 1984

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 51,741	1,725	E 210,115	1,736
(2) Lower 48 States	E 208,902	6,963	E 842,240	6,961
(3) Total U.S.	E 260,643	8,688	E 1,052,355	8,697
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	97,418	3,247	370,792	3,064
(5) SPR Imports	5,096	170	18,320	151
(6) Exports	5,147	172	22,545	186
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	97,367	3,246	366,568	3,029
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,087	-170	-17,792	-147
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-11,875	-396	-4,440	-37
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,934	-64	-7,857	-65
(11) Unaccounted for [1]	17,685	590	47,826	395
(12) Total Other Sources	-1,211	-40	17,737	147
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	356,799	11,893	1,436,660	11,873
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	48,475	1,616	194,093	1,604
(15) Net Imports [2]	485	16	3,979	33
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	-945	-32	-123	-1
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,015	1,600	197,949	1,636
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,728	-158	-16,485	-136
(19) Imports	11,870	396	37,566	310
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,288	43	5,547	46
(21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	17,325	578	66,490	550
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,926	64	7,717	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	27,681	923	100,835	833
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products [3]	432,494	14,416	1,735,444	14,343
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	44,626	1,488	220,813	1,825
(26) Exports	14,419	481	57,523	475
(27) Imports (Net)	30,207	1,007	163,290	1,350
(28) Total New Supply of Products	462,701	15,423	1,898,734	15,692
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	1,826	61	27,097	224
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	464,527	15,484	1,925,831	15,916
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	200,450	6,682	777,488	6,426
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	87,870	2,929	379,405	3,136
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	40,698	1,357	199,313	1,647
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,685	1,389	201,983	1,669
(35) Other [4]	91,898	3,063	359,925	2,975
(36) Crude Oil	1,926	64	7,717	64
(37) Total Product Supplied	464,527	15,484	1,925,831	15,916
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	347,616	--	347,616	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	396,881	--	396,881	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	120,259	--	120,259	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components [5]	41,246	--	41,246	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	8,888	--	8,888	--
(43) Finished Refined Products [3]	549,953	--	549,953	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,464,843	--	1,464,843	--

1 A balancing item.
2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.
3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.
4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.
5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
E = Estimated.
-- Not Applicable.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 260,643	0	102,514	-16,962	17,685	8	356,799	5,147	1,926	744,497
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,285	11,522	5,231	-6,050	0	0	12,929	1,700	44,359	102,569
Pentanes Plus	8,473	0	569	-945	0	0	5,339	84	2,674	8,888
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,812	11,522	4,662	-5,105	0	0	7,590	1,616	41,685	93,681
Ethane	15,088	723	1,728	137	0	0	69	168	17,439	21,267
Propane	15,740	8,419	1,479	-4,704	0	0	125	877	19,932	45,545
Normal Butane	5,982	2,412	880	-784	0	0	4,056	486	3,948	17,721
Isobutane	3,002	-32	574	246	0	0	3,340	84	366	9,148
Other Liquids	1,288	0	11,870	-4,728	0	0	13,473	0	-5,043	161,505
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,288	0	0	9	0	0	1,297	0	0	238
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9,781	-4,591	0	0	9,150	0	-3,960	120,259
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,089	-165	0	0	3,007	0	-1,083	40,625
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	383
Finished Petroleum Products	190	389,004	39,964	6,931	0	0	0	12,803	423,286	456,272
Finished Motor Gasoline	79	195,756	9,227	-4,603	0	0	0	9	200,450	207,401
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	52	82,307	5,038	-2,568	0	0	0	9	84,820	101,040
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27	113,449	4,189	-2,035	0	0	0	0	115,630	106,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	632	1	152	0	0	0	0	785	2,570
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,917	1,364	0	0	0	0	31	7,250	6,719
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,960	1,493	-80	0	0	0	148	27,225	33,981
Kerosene	0	2,206	5	1,152	0	0	0	3	3,361	6,683
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	70,376	6,608	11,804	0	0	0	959	87,870	97,840
Residual Fuel Oil	0	25,195	19,120	269	0	0	0	3,885	40,698	47,370
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,246	55	20	0	0	0	267	4,055	2,044
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,229	0	-210	0	0	0	551	7,468	2,166
Special Naphthas	0	1,781	1,079	-179	0	0	0	69	2,612	3,235
Lubricants	0	5,464	251	161	0	0	0	457	5,419	11,019
Waxes	0	448	36	15	0	0	0	38	461	650
Petroleum Coke	0	13,640	0	-13	0	0	0	6,352	7,275	5,693
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	10,007	2	-1,421	0	0	0	7	8,580	26,621
Still Gas	0	17,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,179	0
Miscellaneous Products	70	1,968	723	-136	0	0	0	26	2,599	2,280
Total	310,406	400,526	159,579	-20,809	17,685	8	383,201	19,651	464,527	1,464,843

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,052,355	0	389,113	-22,232	47,826	140	1,436,660	22,545	7,717	744,497
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	193,361	43,267	31,660	13,953	0	0	60,166	5,985	216,091	102,569
Pentanes Plus	34,159	0	4,311	-123	0	0	23,907	332	14,108	8,888
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	159,202	43,267	27,349	14,076	0	0	36,259	5,652	201,983	93,681
Ethane	60,722	2,968	11,162	112	0	0	265	665	74,034	21,267
Propane	62,762	33,202	8,906	9,735	0	0	536	3,343	110,725	45,545
Normal Butane	24,118	7,171	4,403	2,668	0	0	21,419	1,313	15,629	17,721
Isobutane	11,600	-74	2,879	1,561	0	0	14,039	332	1,595	9,148
Other Liquids	5,547	0	37,566	-16,485	0	0	50,505	0	-23,877	161,505
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	5,547	0	0	47	0	0	5,594	0	0	238
Unfinished Oils	0	0	30,209	-12,761	0	0	30,970	0	-13,522	120,259
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	7,357	-3,705	0	0	14,003	0	-10,351	40,625
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-66	0	0	-62	0	-4	383
Finished Petroleum Products	732	1,570,554	193,464	13,021	0	0	0	51,870	1,725,900	456,272
Finished Motor Gasoline	335	763,579	35,850	-21,906	0	0	0	370	777,488	207,401
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	220	318,006	19,050	-6,956	0	0	0	370	329,949	101,040
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	115	445,573	16,801	-14,950	0	0	0	0	447,539	106,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2,583	4	-279	0	0	0	0	2,308	2,570
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	23,643	2,255	-506	0	0	0	94	25,298	6,719
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	107,641	7,097	-1,613	0	0	0	556	112,569	33,981
Kerosene	5	14,668	1,145	1,177	0	0	0	6	16,989	6,683
Distillate Fuel Oil	157	310,307	31,825	42,562	0	0	0	5,446	379,405	97,840
Residual Fuel Oil	0	111,297	103,714	1,738	0	0	0	17,436	199,313	47,370
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	16,423	3,338	-332	0	0	0	906	18,523	2,044
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	32,465	0	-409	0	0	0	1,671	30,385	2,166
Special Naphthas	-50	6,807	4,980	-82	0	0	0	223	11,433	3,235
Lubricants	0	19,260	1,327	1,056	0	0	0	1,815	19,827	11,019
Waxes	0	1,723	148	127	0	0	0	151	1,847	650
Petroleum Coke	0	54,176	0	-212	0	0	0	23,034	30,930	5,693
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	31,283	53	-7,829	0	0	0	43	23,465	26,621
Still Gas	0	66,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,812	0
Miscellaneous Products	285	7,867	1,728	-471	0	0	0	120	9,309	2,280
Total	1,251,995	1,613,821	651,803	-11,743	47,826	140	1,547,331	80,400	1,925,831	1,464,843

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,688	0	3,417	-565	590	(s)	11,893	172	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,610	384	174	-202	0	0	431	57	1,479
Pentanes Plus	282	0	19	-32	0	0	178	3	89
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,327	384	155	-170	0	0	253	54	1,389
Ethane	503	24	58	5	0	0	2	6	581
Propane	525	281	49	-157	0	0	4	29	664
Normal Butane	199	80	29	-26	0	0	135	16	132
Isobutane	100	-1	19	8	0	0	111	3	12
Other Liquids	43	0	396	-158	0	0	449	0	-168
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	43	0	0	(s)	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	326	-153	0	0	305	0	-132
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	70	-6	0	0	100	0	-36
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6	12,967	1,332	231	0	0	0	427	14,110
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,525	308	-153	0	0	0	(s)	6,682
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,744	168	-86	0	0	0	(s)	2,827
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,782	140	-68	0	0	0	0	3,854
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	21	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	197	45	0	0	0	0	1	242
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	865	50	-3	0	0	0	5	907
Kerosene	0	74	(s)	38	0	0	0	(s)	112
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,346	220	393	0	0	0	32	2,929
Residual Fuel Oil	0	840	637	9	0	0	0	130	1,357
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	142	2	1	0	0	0	9	135
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	274	0	-7	0	0	0	18	249
Special Naphthas	0	59	36	-6	0	0	0	2	87
Lubricants	0	182	8	5	0	0	0	15	181
Waxes	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	455	0	(s)	0	0	0	212	242
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	334	(s)	-47	0	0	0	(s)	286
Still Gas	0	573	0	0	0	0	0	0	573
Miscellaneous Products	2	66	24	-5	0	0	0	1	87
Total	10,347	13,351	5,319	-694	590	(s)	12,773	655	15,484

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,697	0	3,216	-184	395	1	11,873	186	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,598	358	262	115	0	0	497	49	1,786
Pentanes Plus	282	0	36	-1	0	0	198	3	117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,316	358	226	116	0	0	300	47	1,669
Ethane	502	25	92	1	0	0	2	5	612
Propane	519	274	74	80	0	0	4	28	915
Normal Butane	199	59	36	22	0	0	177	11	129
Isobutane	96	-1	24	13	0	0	116	3	13
Other Liquids	46	0	310	-136	0	0	417	0	-197
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	46	0	0	(s)	0	0	46	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	250	-105	0	0	256	0	-112
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	61	-31	0	0	116	0	-86
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	6	12,980	1,599	108	0	0	0	429	14,264
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,311	296	-181	0	0	0	3	6,426
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,628	157	-57	0	0	0	3	2,727
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,682	139	-124	0	0	0	0	3,699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	21	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	19
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	195	19	-4	0	0	0	1	209
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	890	59	-13	0	0	0	5	930
Kerosene	(s)	121	9	10	0	0	0	(s)	140
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,565	263	352	0	0	0	45	3,136
Residual Fuel Oil	0	920	857	14	0	0	0	144	1,647
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	136	28	-3	0	0	0	7	153
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	268	0	-3	0	0	0	14	251
Special Naphthas	(s)	56	41	-1	0	0	0	2	94
Lubricants	0	159	11	9	0	0	0	15	164
Waxes	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	448	0	-2	0	0	0	190	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	259	(s)	-65	0	0	0	(s)	194
Still Gas	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	552
Miscellaneous Products	2	65	14	-4	0	0	0	1	77
Total	10,347	13,337	5,387	-97	395	1	12,788	664	15,916

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,947	0	18,710	-1,061	1,381	3,425	0	24,402	0	0	15,556
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	941	1,229	878	-29	0	1,807	0	234	40	4,552	2,801
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	833	1,229	424	-18	0	1,807	0	192	40	4,043	2,742
Pentanes Plus	108	0	454	-11	0	0	0	42	0	509	59
Other Liquids	16	0	4,402	790	0	1,491	0	7,031	0	-332	18,255
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	20	0	0	27
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,938	876	0	1,505	0	6,567	0	-1,248	13,430
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,463	-113	0	-14	0	421	0	915	4,798
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	64	31,938	30,326	7,570	0	66,807	0	0	331	136,374	137,890
Finished Motor Gasoline	64	16,146	7,700	-1,530	0	41,926	0	0	1	64,305	62,079
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	37	5,432	3,960	-267	0	15,069	0	0	1	24,229	28,745
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27	10,714	3,741	-1,263	0	26,857	0	0	0	40,076	33,334
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	31	1	61	0	192	0	0	0	285	401
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	229	89	235	0	435	0	0	0	988	718
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	357	1,382	20	0	8,867	0	0	79	10,548	7,718
Kerosene	0	198	5	514	0	196	0	0	2	911	3,003
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	6,327	5,220	7,467	0	13,221	0	0	1	32,234	29,835
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,354	15,679	1,735	0	610	0	0	0	20,378	22,709
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	331	11	-29	0	14	0	0	71	256	336
Special Naphthas	0	33	62	-91	0	378	0	0	16	367	705
Lubricants	0	756	161	100	0	872	0	0	128	1,761	3,028
Waxes	0	75	9	0	0	3	0	0	5	81	115
Petroleum Coke	0	904	0	83	0	0	0	0	9	978	789
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,538	2	-802	0	130	0	0	3	1,864	5,944
Still Gas	0	1,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	335	5	-193	0	-37	0	0	15	95	510
Total	2,968	33,167	54,316	7,270	1,381	73,530	0	31,667	371	140,593	174,502

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 31,173	0	18,009	-3,139	32,315	2,807	-4	80,919	250	0	77,461
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,451	2,337	3,138	-1,202	0	582	0	3,902	562	9,842	30,737
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,080	2,337	3,138	-1,305	0	726	0	2,512	478	9,986	27,542
Pentanes Plus	1,371	0	0	103	0	-144	0	1,390	84	-144	3,195
Other Liquids	233	0	253	-523	0	194	0	152	0	5	27,821
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	233	0	0	3	0	0	0	236	0	0	110
Unfinished Oils	0	0	243	-627	0	179	0	-631	0	426	19,630
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	10	132	0	15	0	578	0	-421	7,859
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-31	0	0	0	-31	0	0	222
Finished Petroleum Products	16	86,376	866	2,953	0	20,266	0	0	315	110,162	125,472
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	50,354	178	-414	0	13,868	0	0	1	63,985	63,543
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	22,161	117	427	0	7,489	0	0	1	30,193	32,141
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,193	61	-841	0	6,379	0	0	0	33,792	31,402
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	9	0	29	0	117	0	0	0	155	652
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,017	0	-130	0	35	0	0	0	922	1,554
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,932	0	-165	0	1,321	0	0	0	5,088	7,940
Kerosene	0	225	0	273	0	8	0	0	0	506	1,485
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	17,480	308	3,317	0	4,535	0	0	(s)	25,639	30,180
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,780	251	515	0	-351	0	0	0	2,195	3,549
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	874	17	21	0	33	0	0	45	900	168
Special Naphthas	0	453	70	-70	0	119	0	0	16	557	546
Lubricants	0	832	10	-14	0	387	0	0	45	1,170	2,017
Waxes	0	38	4	-3	0	0	0	0	(s)	39	70
Petroleum Coke	0	3,181	0	-35	0	0	0	0	204	2,942	1,315
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,370	0	-476	0	171	0	0	1	2,064	12,190
Still Gas	0	3,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,573	0
Miscellaneous Products	16	258	29	105	0	23	0	0	2	429	263
Total	40,873	88,713	22,267	-1,911	32,315	23,849	-4	84,973	1,128	120,009	261,491

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,028	0	1,167	-72	-5,357	0	0	12,758	0	8	14,118
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,693	157	456	-18	0	-1,404	0	365	0	1,519	1,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,834	157	360	14	0	-1,200	0	214	0	951	1,016
Pentanes Plus	859	0	96	-32	0	-204	0	151	0	568	232
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-134	0	0	0	-305	0	171	5,391
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-307	0	0	0	-521	0	214	2,836
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	216	0	-43	2,555
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	12	13,052	213	-235	0	-160	0	0	6	12,876	14,393
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	6,782	77	59	0	-183	0	0	0	6,743	6,207
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8	3,983	72	54	0	-274	0	0	0	3,843	3,946
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,799	5	5	0	91	0	0	0	2,900	2,261
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	19	(s)	-2	0	14	0	0	0	31	60
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	369	0	-13	0	-154	0	0	0	202	367
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	684	0	-39	0	403	0	0	0	1,048	862
Kerosene	0	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	16	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,476	121	101	0	-240	0	0	(s)	3,457	3,302
Residual Fuel Oil	0	320	14	-22	0	0	0	0	0	312	516
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1	-3	3
Special Naphthas	0	2	(s)	-1	0	0	0	0	2	-1	9
Lubricants	0	24	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	24	62
Waxes	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Petroleum Coke	0	270	0	-4	0	0	0	0	1	265	166
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	649	0	-319	0	0	0	0	1	329	2,800
Still Gas	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	30	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	14
Total	19,733	13,209	1,835	-459	-5,357	-1,564	0	12,818	6	14,574	35,150

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 85,215	0	4,860	1,784	-130	-16,825	10	68,102	4,897	1,895	79,369
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	902	1,281	374	19	0	0	0	1,040	245	1,291	1,372
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	540	1,281	374	33	0	0	0	817	245	1,166	1,323
Pentanes Plus	362	0	0	-14	0	0	0	223	0	125	49
Other Liquids	502	0	1,612	-416	0	-232	0	2,160	0	-694	34,487
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	502	0	0	-1	0	0	0	501	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,048	-141	0	-232	0	1,864	0	-1,189	26,869
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	563	-254	0	0	0	-185	0	494	7,566
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-20	0	0	0	-20	0	0	47
Finished Petroleum Products	0	73,479	1,976	-2,918	0	3,692	0	0	7,122	69,107	57,245
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,502	707	-1,394	0	2,409	0	0	7	33,217	20,888
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,313	325	-660	0	1,213	0	0	7	14,184	10,007
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,189	382	-734	0	1,196	0	0	0	19,033	10,881
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	193	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	242	570
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,691	0	-66	0	322	0	0	0	1,947	1,884
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,349	111	-103	0	292	0	0	70	7,579	5,834
Kerosene	0	284	0	-92	0	0	0	0	(s)	192	296
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,423	308	-220	0	580	0	0	802	11,289	11,508
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,449	755	-947	0	0	0	0	2,958	7,299	9,677
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	825	0	-31	0	0	0	0	123	671	613
Special Naphthas	0	120	14	-15	0	0	0	0	2	117	300
Lubricants	0	436	80	-119	0	114	0	0	39	472	1,279
Waxes	0	59	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	4	60	55
Petroleum Coke	0	3,536	0	188	0	0	0	0	3,114	610	1,697
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,675	0	-175	0	0	0	0	1	1,499	2,294
Still Gas	0	3,783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,783	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	154	2	3	0	-25	0	0	4	130	350
Total	86,619	74,760	8,823	-1,531	-130	-13,365	10	71,302	12,265	71,599	172,473

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,[1] February 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	1,225	42
New York	E 67	E 2
Pennsylvania	E 339	E 12
Virginia	E 3	E 0
West Virginia	324	11
Adjustment [2]	174	6
Total PAD District I	E 2,132	E 74
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,032	70
Indiana	414	14
Kansas	6,144	212
Kentucky	598	21
Michigan	2,356	81
Missouri	E 15	E 1
Nebraska	504	17
North Dakota	4,154	143
Ohio	E 1,157	E 40
Oklahoma	14,343	495
South Dakota	95	3
Tennessee	E 69	E 2
Adjustment [2]	-1,515	-52
Total PAD District II	**E30,366**	**E1,047**
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,578	54
Arkansas	E 1,459	E 50
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	E 37,876	E 1,306
Rest of State	2,643	91
Total Louisiana	E 40,519	E 1,397
Mississippi	2,715	94
New Mexico		
Northwestern	562	19
Southeastern	5,737	198
Total New Mexico	6,299	217
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,038	70
TRRC District 02	3,124	108
TRRC District 03	E 9,975	E 344
TRRC District 04	2,277	79
TRRC District 05	657	23
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,326	115
TRRC District 07B	2,886	100
TRRC District 07C	2,867	99
TRRC District 08	18,608	642
TRRC District 08A	17,299	597
TRRC District 09	3,215	111
TRRC District 10	1,836	63
East Texas	3,979	137
Total Texas	E 72,087	E 2,486
Adjustment [2]	-2,973	-103
Total PAD District III	**E121,684**	**E4,196**

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,243	77
Montana	E 2,199	E 76
Utah	E 2,239	E 77
Wyoming	E 9,425	E 325
Adjustment [2]	-31	-1
Total PAD District IV	**E16,075**	**E554**
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	1,811	62
North Slope	48,889	1,686
Adjustment for Alaska[2]	-228	-8
Total Alaska	50,472	1,740
Arizona	20	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,079	210
East Central	19,901	686
North	15	1
South	6,288	217
Total California	32,283	1,113
Nevada	E 99	E 3
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada[2]	-90	-3
Total PAD District V	**E82,784**	**E2,855**
United States Total	**E253,041**	**E8,726**

1 Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):
Alaska: State - 1,588;
California: Federal - 2,437, State - 2,970;
Louisiana: Federal - 25,929, State - 2,281;
Texas: Federal - E1,713, State - 142;
U.S. Total - 37,060

2 These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E = Estimated.
- Data not available.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] April 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	378	563	941	4	1,825	500	7,122	9,451	19,368	2,740	7,593	659	3,938	34,298	2,693	902	48,285
Pentanes Plus	37	71	108	1	232	122	1,016	1,371	3,353	205	1,355	178	682	5,773	859	362	8,473
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	341	492	833	3	1,593	378	6,106	8,080	16,015	2,535	6,238	481	3,256	28,525	1,834	540	39,812
Ethane	109	150	259	0	701	5	2,581	3,287	6,466	971	2,770	72	1,020	11,299	240	3	15,088
Propane	141	232	373	2	547	220	2,353	3,122	6,113	1,108	2,101	203	1,358	10,883	1,029	333	15,740
Normal Butane	71	80	151	1	191	127	753	1,072	2,452	247	723	141	594	4,157	456	146	5,982
Isobutane	20	30	50	0	154	26	419	599	984	209	644	65	284	2,186	109	58	3,002
Finished Petroleum Products	64	0	64	0	2	0	14	16	29	49	3	12	5	98	12	0	190
Finished Motor Gasoline	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	79
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	52
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	16	22	8	3	12	5	50	4	0	70
Total Production	442	563	1,005	4	1,827	500	7,136	9,467	19,397	2,789	7,596	671	3,943	34,396	2,705	902	48,475

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	21,595	2,807	24,402	1,704	51,900	8,245	19,070	80,919	14,841	84,283	63,856	5,285	2,353	170,618	12,758	68,102	356,799
Pentanes Plus	42	0	42	0	524	129	737	1,390	979	1,904	503	90	57	3,533	151	223	5,339
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141	51	192	84	1,515	224	689	2,512	487	1,401	1,792	116	59	3,855	214	817	7,590
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	69
Propane	0	0	0	0	77	3	3	83	0	1	35	0	0	36	5	1	125
Normal Butane	11	51	62	28	791	149	305	1,273	138	836	993	18	23	2,008	170	543	4,056
Isobutane	130	0	130	56	647	72	381	1,156	349	564	695	98	36	1,742	39	273	3,340
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	20	0	20	0	230	0	6	236	16	417	103	0	4	540	0	501	1,297
Unfinished Oil (net)	6,586	–19	6,567	7	–729	–4	95	–631	362	1,931	–614	131	61	1,871	–521	1,864	9,150
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	474	–53	421	5	433	–128	268	578	–102	–579	2,630	41	–13	1,977	216	–185	3,007
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	23	0	23	0	1	0	–32	–31	0	1	46	0	0	47	0	–20	19
Total Input to Refineries	28,881	2,786	31,667	1,800	53,874	8,466	20,833	84,973	16,583	89,358	68,316	5,663	2,521	182,441	12,818	71,302	383,201
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	723	94	817	57	1,743	282	645	2,726	500	2,906	2,142	178	79	5,805	430	2,282	12,059
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,404	174	1,578	66	2,329	304	787	3,486	604	3,842	2,539	294	109	7,387	557	3,106	16,114
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	51.5	53.6	51.7	86.1	74.8	92.6	81.9	78.2	82.8	75.7	84.4	60.5	72.2	78.6	77.2	73.5	74.8
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.00	.40	.93	.50	.88	1.65	.61	.89	.59	.98	.95	1.43	.71	.94	.90	1.04	.95
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.70	40.79	30.89	37.02	36.27	30.95	37.94	36.14	37.52	35.05	33.10	32.19	39.23	34.49	35.44	25.46	32.94
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,404	174	1,578	66	2,329	304	787	3,486	604	3,842	2,539	294	109	7,387	557	3,106	16,114
Operating	920	110	1,030	66	2,193	301	731	3,291	579	3,477	2,362	235	107	6,759	480	2,861	14,422
Idle	484	64	548	0	136	3	56	195	25	365	176	59	2	628	77	245	1,692

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,199	30	1,229	37	1,712	237	351	2,337	227	2,842	3,268	74	107	6,518	157	1,281	11,522
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	474	0	474	0	215	0	43	258	47	1,155	1,755	2	0	2,959	11	186	3,888
For Other Uses	725	30	755	37	1,497	237	308	2,079	180	1,687	1,513	72	107	3,559	146	1,095	7,634
Ethane	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	16	0	1	719	0	0	723
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	1	0	0	262	0	0	262
For Other Uses	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	441	15	0	1	457	0	0	461
Propane	991	30	1,021	37	1,678	234	461	2,410	245	2,096	1,426	65	69	3,901	169	918	8,419
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	380	0	380	0	215	0	43	258	47	769	213	0	0	1,029	0	171	1,838
For Other Uses	611	30	641	37	1,463	234	418	2,152	198	1,327	1,213	65	69	2,872	169	747	6,581
Normal Butane	204	0	204	0	34	3	-110	-73	-18	83	1,826	9	37	1,937	-23	367	2,412
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	94	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	1,541	2	0	1,707	0	19	1,820
For Other Uses	110	0	110	0	34	3	-110	-73	-18	-81	285	7	37	230	-23	348	592
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-39	0	0	0	-39	11	-4	-32
Finished Motor Gasoline	15,100	1,046	16,146	1,090	32,385	4,675	12,204	50,354	8,917	43,858	35,230	1,911	1,056	90,972	6,782	31,502	195,756
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,939	493	5,432	496	12,697	2,350	6,618	22,161	4,285	17,544	14,045	985	559	37,418	3,983	13,313	82,307
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,161	553	10,714	594	19,688	2,325	5,586	28,193	4,632	26,314	21,185	926	497	53,554	2,799	18,189	113,449
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	0	31	0	1	0	8	9	115	128	137	0	0	380	19	193	632
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	181	48	229	47	488	127	355	1,017	933	510	583	165	420	2,611	369	1,691	5,917
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	357	0	357	0	2,928	301	703	3,932	842	5,775	6,933	4	84	13,638	684	7,349	25,960
Kerosene	121	77	198	78	167	11	-31	225	10	574	895	7	3	1,489	10	284	2,206
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,600	727	6,327	375	10,054	2,222	4,829	17,480	3,579	14,756	11,072	1,564	699	31,670	3,476	11,423	70,376
Residual Fuel Oil	2,254	100	2,354	70	1,178	221	311	1,780	817	6,409	2,854	198	14	10,292	320	10,449	25,195
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	326	0	326	0	730	0	36	766	120	2,443	325	25	0	2,913	0	241	4,246
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	108	0	0	108	73	4,735	2,724	0	0	7,532	0	584	8,229
Special Naphthas	11	22	33	0	260	0	193	453	23	986	80	84	0	1,173	2	120	1,781
Lubricants	428	328	756	0	484	0	348	832	22	2,237	776	381	0	3,416	24	436	5,464
Waxes	0	75	75	0	22	0	16	38	4	122	79	54	0	259	17	59	448
Petroleum Coke	886	18	904	28	2,121	527	505	3,181	237	2,616	2,778	107	11	5,749	270	3,536	13,640
Marketable	225	0	225	0	1,171	407	355	1,933	59	1,273	1,958	86	0	3,376	134	2,753	8,421
Catalyst	661	18	679	28	950	120	150	1,248	178	1,343	820	21	11	2,373	136	783	5,219
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,447	91	2,538	94	1,411	239	626	2,370	442	425	864	936	108	2,775	649	1,675	10,007
Still Gas	1,213	111	1,324	58	2,318	316	881	3,573	421	4,652	2,772	192	62	8,099	400	3,783	17,179
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	106	0	106	0	2	0	0	2	5	517	116	0	0	638	17	146	909
For Other Uses	1,107	111	1,218	58	2,316	316	881	3,571	416	4,135	2,656	192	62	7,461	383	3,637	16,270
Miscellaneous Products	268	67	335	3	164	36	55	258	48	807	298	38	0	1,191	30	154	1,968
Fuel Use	81	24	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	0	0	201	3	14	323
Non-Fuel Use	187	43	230	3	164	36	55	258	48	806	98	38	0	990	27	140	1,645
Total Production	30,427	2,740	33,167	1,880	56,531	8,912	21,390	88,713	16,830	93,875	71,668	5,740	2,564	190,677	13,209	74,760	400,526
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,546	46	-1,500	-80	-2,657	-446	-557	-3,740	-247	-4,517	-3,352	-77	-43	-8,236	-391	-3,458	-17,325

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] April 1984

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	51.2	37.6	50.0	58.5	58.0	54.0	54.8	56.8	49.6	47.2	47.8	30.7	39.3	47.0	50.7	43.1	48.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.8	.1	.1	.0	.0	.2	.2	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.3	1.1	4.0	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.9	1.5	3.3	5.2	1.4	4.4	3.8	1.3	1.8	3.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	.6	1.7	.7	2.7	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	6.1	.6	.9	3.0	17.4	1.5	3.0	2.4	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1.3	0	1.2	.0	5.7	3.7	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.7	11.0	.1	3.5	7.9	5.6	10.5	7.1
Kerosene	.4	2.8	.6	4.6	.3	.1	-.2	.3	.1	.7	1.4	.1	.1	.9	.1	.4	.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	19.9	26.1	20.4	21.9	19.6	27.0	25.2	21.8	23.5	17.1	17.5	28.9	29.0	18.4	28.4	16.3	19.2
Residual Fuel Oil	8.0	3.6	7.6	4.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	2.2	5.4	7.4	4.5	3.7	.6	6.0	2.6	14.9	6.9
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.2	0	1.1	0	1.4	0	.2	1.0	.8	2.8	.5	.5	0	1.7	0	.3	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	.2	0	0	.1	.5	5.5	4.3	0	0	4.4	.0	.8	2.2
Special Naphthas	.0	.8	.1	0	.5	0	1.0	.6	.2	1.1	.1	1.6	0	.7	.0	.2	.5
Lubricants	1.5	11.8	2.4	0	.9	0	1.8	1.0	.1	2.6	1.2	7.0	0	2.0	.2	.6	1.5
Waxes	.0	2.7	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	1.0	0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	.6	2.9	1.6	4.1	6.4	2.6	4.0	1.6	3.0	4.4	2.0	.5	3.3	2.2	5.1	3.7
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.7	3.3	8.2	5.5	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.9	.5	1.4	17.3	4.5	1.6	5.3	2.4	2.7
Still Gas	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.5	2.8	5.4	4.4	3.5	2.6	4.7	3.3	5.4	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	1.0	2.4	1.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.9	.5	.7	0	.7	.2	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-5.5	1.6	-4.8	-4.7	-5.2	-5.4	-2.9	-4.7	-1.6	-5.2	-5.3	-1.4	-1.8	-4.8	-3.2	-4.9	-4.7

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.
4 Represents the difference between Input and Production.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: See Explanatory 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**18,710**	**18,009**	**59,768**	**1,167**	**4,860**	**102,514**
Natural Gas Liquids	**878**	**3,138**	**384**	**456**	**374**	**5,231**
Pentanes Plus	454	0	19	96	0	569
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	424	3,138	364	360	374	4,662
Ethane	0	1,728	0	0	0	1,728
Propane	235	887	153	165	39	1,479
Normal Butane	114	314	134	117	201	880
Isobutane	76	209	77	78	134	574
Other Liquids [1]	**4,402**	**253**	**5,603**	**0**	**1,612**	**11,870**
Unfinished Oils [1]	2,938	243	5,551	0	1,048	9,781
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,463	10	52	0	563	2,089
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**30,326**	**866**	**6,582**	**213**	**1,976**	**39,964**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,700	178	564	77	707	9,227
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,960	117	564	72	325	5,038
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,741	61	0	5	382	4,189
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	0	(s)	0	1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	89	0	1,275	0	0	1,364
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,382	0	0	0	111	1,493
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,382	0	0	0	111	1,493
Kerosene	5	0	0	0	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,220	308	652	121	308	6,608
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,220	308	652	121	308	6,608
Residual Fuel Oil	15,679	251	2,422	14	755	19,120
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15,679	251	2,422	14	755	19,120
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	11	17	27	0	0	55
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	62	70	932	(s)	14	1,079
Lubricants	161	10	1	(s)	80	251
Waxes	9	4	22	0	(s)	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	0	0	0	0	2
Miscellaneous Products	5	29	688	(s)	2	723
Total Imports	**54,316**	**22,267**	**72,337**	**1,835**	**8,823**	**159,579**

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	96,946	62,771	206,680	3,778	18,938	389,113
Natural Gas Liquids	4,381	19,996	2,442	2,334	2,507	31,660
Pentanes plus	2,751	0	656	394	510	4,311
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,630	19,996	1,787	1,940	1,997	27,349
Ethane	0	11,162	0	0	0	11,162
Propane	1,065	5,588	850	1,016	386	8,906
Normal Butane	339	1,947	596	555	966	4,403
Isobutane	226	1,298	341	370	644	2,879
Other Liquids [1]	13,293	1,442	18,391	0	4,440	37,566
Unfinished Oils [1]	9,166	1,367	17,457	0	2,218	30,209
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,126	75	934	0	2,222	7,357
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	164,343	2,624	20,025	727	5,745	193,464
Finished Motor Gasoline	30,146	414	2,636	217	2,436	35,850
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	15,839	253	1,871	206	881	19,050
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,308	161	765	11	1,556	16,801
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	0	2	0	4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	980	0	1,275	0	0	2,255
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6,858	0	0	0	239	7,097
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,858	0	0	0	239	7,097
Kerosene	1,138	0	6	0	(s)	1,145
Distillate Fuel Oil	29,366	509	953	422	574	31,825
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	29,366	509	953	422	574	31,825
Residual Fuel Oil	93,017	1,143	7,568	82	1,904	103,714
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	93,017	1,143	7,568	82	1,904	103,714
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	671	81	2,586	0	0	3,338
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	914	183	3,652	2	230	4,980
Lubricants	841	42	120	1	323	1,327
Waxes	43	17	77	0	11	148
Asphalt and Road Oil	34	16	1	0	3	53
Miscellaneous Products	333	219	1,151	1	24	1,728
Total Imports	278,963	86,833	247,538	6,839	31,630	651,803

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	6,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	260	0	1,758	8,410	280
Kuwait	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	890	1,162	39
Saudi Arabia	9,027	100	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	573	9,600	320
United Arab Emirates	1,410	0	264	285	0	221	0	0	434	0	249	1,452	2,862	95
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,360	100	737	285	0	221	0	0	2,821	260	249	4,673	22,033	734
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	149	1,440	48
Gabon	2,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,142	71
Indonesia	4,844	0	748	0	114	5	0	46	883	0	0	1,797	6,640	221
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,329	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	8,653	288
Venezuela	8,319	0	222	0	1,853	615	0	1,825	4,580	11	0	9,106	17,425	581
Subtotal Other OPEC	24,925	0	1,294	0	1,968	620	0	1,871	5,613	11	0	11,376	36,301	1,210
Other														
Angola	2,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	93
Australia	598	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	694	23
Bahamas	0	0	481	0	0	225	0	710	982	0	254	2,651	2,651	88
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	2	0	0	0	520	0	0	0	1,265	0	(s)	1,785	1,787	60
Canada	12,880	4,091	251	10	910	0	5	1,397	573	126	484	7,847	20,727	691
Congo	1,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	175	1,297	43
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	4	17	0	0	31	31	1
Mexico	23,350	374	1,406	602	(s)	0	0	2	29	0	21	2,434	25,784	859
Netherlands	0	0	0	47	971	0	0	0	239	220	148	1,627	1,627	54
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,010	0	1,400	40	0	829	2,894	0	40	6,211	6,211	207
Norway	3,109	0	0	0	0	451	0	0	0	0	0	451	3,560	119
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	360	0	120	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	1,043	35
Peru	2	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	661	662	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	63	0	273	0	0	409	0	200	153	1,098	1,098	37
Romania	0	0	252	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	781	781	26
Spain	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	221	221	7
Trinidad and Tobago	2,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,740	91
United Kingdom	8,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	(s)	156	8,449	282
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,842	0	1,476	542	0	1,355	2,482	0	0	7,696	7,696	257
Zaire	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	22
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	809	0	0	0	0	12	497	43	10	1,371	1,371	46
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,330	1	922	264	1,706	753	0	20	1,245	63	64	5,038	9,368	312
Subtotal Other	60,229	4,562	7,750	1,804	7,259	2,016	5	4,737	10,686	808	1,388	41,015	101,245	3,375
Total Imports	102,514	4,662	9,781	2,089	9,227	2,857	5	6,608	19,120	1,079	1,637	57,064	159,579	5,319

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District I													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	0	0	1,497	2,861	95
Saudi Arabia	1,003	100	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	1,325	44
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,367	100	222	285	0	0	0	0	1,497	0	0	2,103	4,471	149
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	149	149	5
Gabon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Indonesia	548	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	776	26
Nigeria	2,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,027	68
Venezuela	1,640	0	0	0	1,853	615	0	1,825	4,580	0	0	8,874	10,514	350
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,216	0	228	0	1,853	615	0	1,825	4,729	0	0	9,251	13,467	449
Other														
Angola	1,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	44
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	481	0	0	225	0	431	982	0	0	2,119	2,119	71
Brazil	2	0	0	0	520	0	0	0	1,002	0	(s)	1,522	1,524	51
Canada	1,341	323	8	0	231	0	5	969	308	41	273	2,159	3,500	117
Congo	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	175	450	15
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,801	0	0	597	0	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	625	2,426	81
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	971	0	0	0	239	0	0	1,211	1,211	40
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,010	0	836	0	0	470	2,894	0	0	5,209	5,209	174
Norway	1,119	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	89	1,208	40
Peru	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	288	290	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	63	0	273	0	0	171	0	0	153	660	660	22
Romania	0	0	252	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	781	781	26
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	16
United Kingdom	5,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	5,201	173
Virgin Islands	0	0	300	0	1,476	542	0	1,355	2,482	0	0	6,154	6,154	205
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	374	0	0	0	0	0	497	0	0	871	871	29
Other Eastern Hemisphere	581	1	0	264	1,540	0	0	0	556	21	3	2,386	2,967	99
Subtotal Other	12,127	325	2,489	1,179	5,847	856	5	3,395	9,452	62	642	24,252	36,378	1,213
Total Imports	18,710	424	2,938	1,463	7,700	1,471	5	5,220	15,679	62	642	35,606	54,316	1,811
	PAD District II													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,197	40
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,197	40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District II													
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,471	49
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,831	61
Other														
Canada	8,880	3,138	243	10	178	0	0	308	251	70	59	4,257	13,138	438
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,247	142
Trinidad and Tobago	1,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,332	44
United Kingdom	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	523	17
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	14,982	3,138	243	10	178	0	0	308	251	70	60	4,258	19,240	641
Total Imports	18,009	3,138	243	10	178	0	0	308	251	70	60	4,258	22,267	742
	PAD District III													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	260	3,831	128
Kuwait	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	890	1,162	39
Saudi Arabia	8,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,023	267
United Arab Emirates	1,410	0	264	0	0	221	0	0	434	0	249	1,167	2,577	86
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,276	0	264	0	0	221	0	0	1,324	260	249	2,318	15,593	520
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	931	31
Gabon	2,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,142	71
Indonesia	2,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	0	0	406	2,452	82
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,831	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	5,155	172
Venezuela	6,679	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	233	6,911	230
Subtotal Other OPEC	16,628	0	546	0	0	0	0	0	406	11	0	963	17,591	586
Other														
Angola	1,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,452	48
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	0	0	254	533	533	18
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0	263	263	9
Canada	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	45	1
Congo	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	28
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Mexico	17,302	364	1,406	5	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	21	1,798	19,100	637
Netherlands	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	220	148	416	416	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	564	0	0	358	0	0	0	923	923	31
Norway	1,990	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	361	2,352	78
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District III													
Other														
People's Republic of China	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12
Peru	0	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	373	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200	200	7
Spain	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	219	219	7
Trinidad and Tobago	936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	936	31
United Kingdom	2,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	156	2,724	91
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,542	1,542	51
Zaire	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	22
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	435	0	0	0	0	12	0	43	10	500	500	17
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,749	0	766	0	0	693	0	1	429	41	30	1,960	5,709	190
Subtotal Other	29,864	364	4,741	52	564	1,054	0	652	692	661	508	9,288	39,153	1,305
Total Imports	59,768	364	5,551	52	564	1,275	0	652	2,422	932	757	12,569	72,337	2,411
	PAD District IV													
Other														
Canada	1,167	360	0	0	77	0	0	121	14	(s)	96	669	1,835	61
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1,167	360	0	0	77	0	0	121	14	(s)	96	669	1,835	61
Total Imports	1,167	360	0	0	77	0	0	121	14	(s)	96	669	1,835	61
	PAD District V													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	17
Saudi Arabia	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	520	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	772	26
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	2,250	0	521	0	114	5	0	46	477	0	0	1,163	3,412	114
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,250	0	521	0	114	5	0	46	477	0	0	1,163	3,412	114
Other														
Australia	598	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	694	23
Canada	1,492	269	0	0	423	0	0	0	0	14	12	718	2,210	74
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	4	17	0	0	31	31	1
Mexico	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	11	(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	40	79	79	3
People's Republic of China	0	0	120	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	683	23
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	239	239	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	156	0	166	60	0	18	260	0	31	692	692	23
Subtotal Other	2,090	374	276	563	593	106	0	262	278	14	82	2,549	4,638	155
Total Imports	4,860	374	1,048	563	707	111	0	308	755	14	82	3,963	8,823	294

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports Of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	21,310	0	0	0	434	327	0	1,159	8,858	1,604	1,074	13,456	34,766	287
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,910	0	0	1,910	2,437	20
Saudi Arabia	40,998	338	523	0	0	0	0	0	1,013	0	(s)	1,844	42,872	354
United Arab Emirates	8,053	0	527	285	0	221	0	0	1,204	0	547	2,783	10,837	90
Subtotal Arab OPEC	70,888	338	1,049	285	434	548	0	1,159	12,985	1,604	1,621	19,993	90,911	751
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	7,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686	0	0	686	7,919	65
Gabon	4,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	60	0	306	4,945	41
Indonesia	26,078	905	1,652	0	607	62	0	188	2,245	0	48	5,610	31,784	263
Iran	2,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,071	17
Nigeria	30,286	0	878	0	0	0	0	53	90	0	0	1,022	31,308	259
Venezuela	27,709	0	905	301	6,545	1,490	0	5,071	17,039	68	195	31,615	59,324	490
Subtotal Other OPEC	98,017	905	3,435	301	7,152	1,551	0	5,312	20,306	128	243	39,239	137,352	1,135
Other														
Angola	10,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568	0	0	568	10,997	91
Australia	1,264	96	0	0	141	27	0	38	616	0	88	1,006	2,270	19
Bahamas	0	0	4,536	0	0	657	69	3,310	3,796	0	1,843	14,210	14,210	117
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	2
Brazil	2	0	0	0	2,914	0	0	0	2,596	128	23	5,662	5,663	47
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	42,640	24,785	1,193	75	2,177	0	28	4,409	3,184	433	1,639	36,560	80,563	666
Congo	3,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	742	0	0	742	4,058	34
Egypt	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	6
France	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	11	11	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119	119	1
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,619	0	0	1,619	1,619	13
Malaysia	0	0	125	0	56	7	0	5	54	0	0	246	246	2
Mexico	82,350	906	4,009	1,804	220	215	0	945	715	(s)	68	8,810	91,233	754
Netherlands	1,044	(s)	0	47	3,755	196	0	5,190	988	256	314	10,746	11,790	97
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,320	0	3,631	189	0	829	18,307	0	104	28,381	28,381	235
Norway	11,455	(s)	0	0	0	451	0	130	0	0	0	581	12,035	99
Oman	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	0	0	967	1,463	12
People's Republic of China	1,035	0	321	2,222	332	0	0	0	0	172	(s)	3,047	4,082	34
Peru	2	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	3,086	0	0	3,459	3,461	29
Puerto Rico	0	0	851	0	1,266	253	0	1,011	0	1,358	749	5,489	5,489	45
Romania	0	0	252	1,736	522	0	0	0	0	0	2,108	4,618	4,618	38
Spain	0	0	218	0	443	825	0	123	776	0	(s)	2,386	2,386	20
Trinidad and Tobago	8,672	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	829	7	0	849	9,521	79
Tunisia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	38,473	191	471	370	1,150	154	0	163	655	156	704	4,013	42,486	351
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,243	0	6,453	2,855	982	7,369	18,341	88	235	39,567	39,567	327
Zaire	3,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,293	27
Other Western Hemisphere	283	127	1,295	0	0	0	6	43	4,610	115	86	6,282	6,565	54

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports Of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Other														
Other Eastern Hemisphere	14,519	1	3,504	517	5,203	1,424	60	1,788	7,854	536	1,072	21,959	36,478	301
Subtotal Other	220,208	26,106	25,725	6,771	28,264	7,253	1,145	25,353	70,422	3,248	9,044	201,895	423,540	3,500
Total Imports	389,113	27,349	30,209	7,357	35,850	9,352	1,145	31,825	103,714	4,980	10,908	261,127	651,803	5,387
	PAD District I													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	5,277	0	0	0	434	327	0	1,109	8,858	0	0	10,728	16,005	132
Kuwait	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	2
Saudi Arabia	7,240	338	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	579	7,849	65
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	434	0	298	1,017	1,017	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	12,769	338	271	285	434	327	0	1,109	9,292	0	298	12,325	25,124	208
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686	0	0	686	988	8
Gabon	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	60	0	306	995	8
Indonesia	10,191	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	719	10,910	90
Nigeria	10,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	90	0	0	140	10,230	85
Venezuela	6,782	0	0	0	5,534	1,490	0	5,071	16,701	0	29	28,825	35,607	294
Subtotal Other OPEC	28,053	0	228	0	5,534	1,490	0	5,121	18,215	60	29	30,676	58,730	485
Other														
Angola	5,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568	0	0	568	6,127	51
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	549	549	5
Bahamas	0	0	481	0	0	657	69	3,031	3,796	0	180	8,214	8,214	68
Brazil	2	0	0	0	2,213	0	0	0	2,333	0	(s)	4,546	4,548	38
Canada	4,286	974	28	0	840	0	27	3,430	1,959	79	765	8,057	12,388	102
Congo	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	742	0	0	742	2,040	17
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119	119	1
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,619	0	0	1,619	1,619	13
Mexico	8,530	0	0	1,509	0	215	0	740	328	0	(s)	2,792	11,323	94
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	3,755	196	0	5,190	988	0	(s)	10,129	10,129	84
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,804	0	2,808	150	0	470	18,307	0	7	26,546	26,546	219
Norway	7,787	0	0	0	0	89	0	130	0	0	0	219	8,006	66
Oman	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	585	1,081	9
People's Republic of China	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	675	6
Peru	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,825	0	0	2,825	2,826	23
Puerto Rico	0	0	851	0	1,266	253	0	772	0	550	749	4,442	4,442	37
Romania	0	0	252	1,736	522	0	0	0	0	0	2,108	4,618	4,618	38
Spain	0	0	0	0	443	825	0	123	776	0	(s)	2,167	2,167	18
Trinidad and Tobago	1,384	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	829	7	0	849	2,233	18
Tunisia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	20,869	191	471	79	1,023	154	0	163	655	0	277	3,012	23,881	197

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports Of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District I													
Other														
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,388	0	6,453	2,855	982	7,369	18,303	0	0	37,351	37,351	309
Zaire	2,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,179	18
Other Western Hemisphere	0	127	374	0	0	0	0	32	4,610	0	8	5,151	5,151	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,054	1	4	517	4,854	627	60	1,686	5,620	218	252	13,839	16,893	140
Subtotal Other	56,123	1,293	8,667	3,842	24,178	6,021	1,138	23,136	65,510	854	4,348	138,941	195,110	1,612
Total Imports	96,946	1,630	9,166	4,126	30,146	7,838	1,138	29,366	93,017	914	4,674	181,942	278,963	2,305
	PAD District II													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,591	21
Saudi Arabia	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	3
United Arab Emirates	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,533	29
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	9
Nigeria	1,998	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	2,201	18
Venezuela	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	3
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,140	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	4,343	36
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	31,365	19,996	1,164	75	414	0	0	509	1,143	183	373	23,080	55,222	456
Congo	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	4
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	16,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,560	137
Netherlands	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,044	9
Norway	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	4
Trinidad and Tobago	3,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,433	28
United Kingdom	1,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,728	14
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Subtotal Other	55,098	19,996	1,164	75	414	0	0	509	1,143	183	374	23,082	78,957	653
Total Imports	62,771	19,996	1,367	75	414	0	0	509	1,143	183	374	23,285	86,833	718

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports Of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District III													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	12,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	1,604	1,074	2,728	15,236	126
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,910	0	0	1,910	2,184	18
Saudi Arabia	33,334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013	0	0	1,013	34,348	284
United Arab Emirates	7,534	0	527	0	0	221	0	0	770	0	249	1,766	9,301	77
Subtotal Arab OPEC	53,652	0	527	0	0	221	0	50	3,694	1,604	1,323	7,417	61,069	505
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	6,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,247	52
Gabon	3,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,950	33
Indonesia	3,760	905	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	0	48	1,649	5,505	45
Iran	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,032	9
Nigeria	18,199	0	675	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	678	18,877	156
Venezuela	20,509	0	905	301	765	0	0	0	338	68	167	2,544	23,053	191
Subtotal Other OPEC	53,697	905	1,580	301	765	0	0	3	1,130	68	214	4,871	58,664	485
Other														
Angola	4,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,871	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	87	1
Bahamas	0	0	4,054	0	0	0	0	279	0	0	1,663	5,996	5,996	50
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	701	0	0	0	263	128	23	1,116	1,116	9
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	71	182	182	2
Congo	1,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,567	13
Egypt	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	6
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	10	10	10	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	1
Mexico	57,260	881	4,009	294	220	0	0	195	360	(s)	55	5,942	63,275	523
Netherlands	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	256	314	617	617	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	516	0	823	0	0	358	0	0	30	1,728	1,728	14
Norway	3,149	(s)	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	361	3,510	29
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	0	0	382	382	3
People's Republic of China	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	3
Peru	0	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	634	634	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	808	0	808	808	7
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	219	219	2
Trinidad and Tobago	3,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,855	32
United Kingdom	15,877	0	0	291	127	0	0	0	0	156	426	1,000	16,877	139
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,855	0	0	0	0	0	38	88	235	2,216	2,216	18
Zaire	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114	9
Other Western Hemisphere	283	0	921	0	0	0	6	12	0	115	77	1,131	1,414	12
Other Eastern Hemisphere	10,060	0	3,279	0	0	693	0	56	1,441	318	63	5,850	15,910	131
Subtotal Other	99,331	881	15,350	633	1,871	1,054	6	900	2,745	1,980	3,053	28,401	127,805	1,056
Total Imports	206,680	1,787	17,457	934	2,636	1,275	6	953	7,568	3,652	4,590	40,689	[illegible]	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports Of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD D...
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District IV													
Other														
Canada	3,778	1,940	0	0	217	0	0	422	82	2	398	2,859	6,839	57
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	3,778	1,940	0	0	217	0	0	422	82	2	398	2,859	6,839	57
Total Imports	3,778	1,940	0	0	217	0	0	422	82	2	398	2,859	6,839	57
	PAD District V													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	934	8
Saudi Arabia	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	934	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	1,185	10
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	12,126	0	1,424	0	607	62	0	188	962	0	(s)	3,242	15,369	127
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	246	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,126	0	1,424	0	853	62	0	188	962	0	(s)	3,489	15,615	129
Other														
Australia	1,264	96	0	0	141	27	0	38	67	0	(s)	370	1,634	14
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,210	1,876	1	0	706	0	(s)	47	0	58	34	2,381	5,931	49
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	56	7	0	5	54	0	0	121	121	1
Mexico	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	10	28	0	13	76	76	1
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	67	107	107	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	321	2,222	332	0	0	0	0	172	0	3,047	3,047	25
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	239	239	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,404	0	221	0	348	105	0	46	793	0	757	2,270	3,675	30
Subtotal Other	5,878	1,997	543	2,222	1,583	178	(s)	386	942	230	871	8,612	14,829	123
Total Imports	18,938	1,997	2,218	2,222	2,436	239	(s)	574	1,904	230	872	12,352	31,630	261

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	250	0	0	4,897	5,147
Natural Gas Liquids	40	562	852	0	245	1,700
Pentanes Plus	0	84	0	0	0	84
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	478	852	0	245	1,616
Ethane	(s)	168	0	0	0	168
Propane	15	141	622	0	99	877
Normal Butane	26	84	230	0	147	486
Isobutane	0	84	0	0	0	84
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	1	(s)	0	7	9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	31	0	0	31
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	79	0	0	0	70	148
Kerosene	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	(s)	155	(s)	802	959
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	928	0	2,958	3,885
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	71	12	170	1	12	267
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	33	407	0	111	551
Special Naphthas	16	16	33	2	2	69
Lubricants	128	45	244	1	39	457
Waxes	5	(s)	28	0	4	38
Petroleum Coke	9	204	3,025	1	3,114	6,352
Asphalt	3	1	1	1	1	7
Miscellaneous Products	15	2	5	0	4	26
Total Product Exports	371	793	5,880	6	7,368	14,419
Total Exports	371	1,128	5,880	6	12,265	19,651

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products By PAD District, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	1,598	(s)	0	20,947	22,545
Natural Gas Liquids	166	2,227	2,881	(s)	711	5,985
Pentanes Plus	0	332	0	0	0	332
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	166	1,895	2,881	(s)	711	5,652
Ethane	(s)	664	(s)	0	0	665
Propane	70	557	2,431	(s)	286	3,343
Normal Butane	96	341	450	(s)	426	1,313
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	2	215	0	82	370
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	94	0	0	94
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	176	139	0	0	241	556
Kerosene	5	0	1	0	(s)	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	410	56	1,670	(s)	3,310	5,446
Residual Fuel Oil	432	0	7,113	0	9,891	17,436
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	229	32	545	5	95	906
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	89	1,378	0	204	1,671
Special Naphthas	28	63	126	3	3	223
Lubricants	476	95	1,098	4	143	1,815
Waxes	20	2	116	0	13	151
Petroleum Coke	892	518	12,466	2	9,155	23,034
Asphalt	11	10	12	2	8	43
Miscellaneous Products	62	7	40	0	12	120
Total Product Exports	2,979	2,987	27,754	15	23,868	57,603
Total Exports	2,979	4,837	27,754	15	44,815	80,400

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other[2]	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	447	(s)	1	(s)	76	(s)	21	546	18
Bahamas	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	16	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	50	0	(s)	50	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	34	(s)	1,021	0	(s)	1,056	35
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	43	0	1	45	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	250	480	1	0	200	106	18	119	3	527	2	157	1,863	62
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	2	(s)	3	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	89	(s)	1	102	3
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	16	(s)	0	2	19	1
Costa Rica	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	18	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	36	1
Ecuador	0	94	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	96	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	4	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	612	0	77	693	23
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	76	0	1	79	3
Guatemala	0	19	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	23	1
Honduras	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	404	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	1	408	14
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	84	0	(s)	85	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	345	3	1	(s)	653	0	102	1,104	37
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	(s)	0	13	(s)
Jamaica	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	50	2
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	0	388	1,000	12	15	2	1,287	(s)	75	2,780	93
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	215	548	(s)	1	(s)	1	0	2	768	26
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	0	665	7	70	0	0	(s)	88	6	13	1	4	853	28
Netherlands	0	2	0	0	0	226	19	(s)	(s)	999	0	118	1,364	45
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	31	30	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	61	2
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	(s)	0	41	1
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	28	0	(s)	28	1
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	19	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	21	1
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	51	52	2
Puerto Rico	465	11	0	0	0	0	1	18	1	0	0	41	537	18
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	5	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	8	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	0	2	23	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other[2]	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	185	5	6	0	0	0	1	197	7
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	1	(s)	617	0	127	974	32
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	2	3	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	58	61	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	79	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	79	3
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	22	0	42	64	2
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	2	5	(s)
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	176	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	86	0	2	266	9
Virgin Islands	3,481	(s)	0	0	0	353	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	3,834	128
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	56	(s)	1	59	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	951	28	(s)	0	125	44	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	31	1,185	40
Total	5,147	1,616	9	179	959	3,885	69	457	38	6,352	7	931	19,651	655

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	52	1	(s)	0	(s)	54	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	1	800	18	17	1	580	1	38	1,455	12
Bahamas	0	33	4	(s)	535	656	0	5	(s)	0	0	1	1,235	10
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	178	0	(s)	179	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	42	(s)	2,650	(s)	3	2,698	22
Brazil	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	68	0	3	75	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	61	0	0	61	1
Canada	1,598	1,905	68	220	1,368	1,168	70	252	9	1,677	19	546	8,901	74
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	43	(s)	(s)	2	3	49	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	1,008	(s)	39	(s)	91	(s)	3	1,143	9
Colombia	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	19	38	(s)	0	3	67	1
Costa Rica	0	49	0	0	0	0	8	17	(s)	0	10	4	88	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	317	0	1	319	3
Dominican Republic	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	32	0	2	198	2
Ecuador	0	301	25	0	332	(s)	3	3	1	0	1	5	671	6
Egypt	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	1	6	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	(s)	0	0	1	19	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	5	(s)
France	0	38	1	0	1	405	(s)	3	5	1,443	0	473	2,369	20
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	153	0	1	157	1
Guatemala	0	160	0	0	0	0	2	13	2	0	(s)	3	179	1
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	120	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	123	1
Honduras	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	19	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	25	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	404	2	5	1	0	1	3	417	3
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	14	(s)	38	(s)	19	72	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	(s)	84	(s)	1	96	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	3	6	(s)
Italy	0	156	0	0	(s)	2,948	3	3	2	3,189	(s)	388	6,690	55
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	124	156	0	13	0	0	(s)	(s)	293	2
Jamaica	0	92	25	0	0	0	(s)	41	(s)	0	0	4	163	1
Japan	0	6	(s)	0	755	2,895	32	115	9	4,299	(s)	192	8,304	69
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	2	0	0	468	885	(s)	10	1	288	0	154	1,808	15
Kuwait	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	251	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	253	2
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	0	2,164	16	160	(s)	0	11	359	36	145	1	22	2,913	24
Netherlands	0	70	0	0	0	531	34	10	2	2,713	(s)	316	3,677	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	51	64	136	666	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	918	8
New Zealand	0	(s)	66	0	0	0	1	3	(s)	178	(s)	6	254	2
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	24	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	43	0	0	(s)	(s)	43	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	435	0	1	437	4
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	0	34	113	0	645	516	3	24	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	1,336	11
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	576	0	(s)	61	(s)	0	0	1	638	5
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	3	(s)	0	0	53	56	(s)
Puerto Rico	3,124	36	1	(s)	0	188	2	66	6	(s)	1	73	3,498	29
Rep. of South Africa	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	17	141	1	136	319	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	33	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	91	0	0	0	13	137	1
Singapore	0	5	0	0	(s)	510	9	13	(s)	0	(s)	5	542	4
Spain	0	1	0	0	349	1,081	0	9	1	3,041	0	194	4,676	39
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	25	0	1	29	(s)
Sweden	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	1	0	3	13	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	2	6	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	30	(s)	(s)	0	61	92	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	206	(s)	0	5	4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	215	2
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	22	0	144	167	1
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	37	0	92	0	5	134	1
United Kingdom	0	40	(s)	0	5	0	1	9	2	61	(s)	11	130	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	237	0	0	371	3
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	266	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	262	(s)	7	545	5
Virgin Islands	14,972	13	0	0	0	2,128	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	17,114	141
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	34	11	281	(s)	14	341	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	168	0	0	169	1
Other	1,422	19	(s)	0	25	0	(s)	15	(s)	1	4	30	1,517	13
Total	22,545	5,652	370	650	5,446	17,436	223	1,815	151	23,034	43	3,035	80,400	664

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	13,847	—	—	—	—	14,588	—	—	—	—	—	47,667	2,505	22,735	101,342
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,650	—	—	—	—	61,229	—	—	—	—	—	96,510	10,236	28,992	198,617
Leases	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	1,644	—	—	—	—	—	16,935	1,377	1,785	21,800
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[1]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	396,881	0	0	396,881
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	25,857	25,857
Total	—	—	15,556	—	—	—	—	77,461	—	—	—	—	—	557,993	14,118	79,369	744,497
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	33,884	2,935	36,819	1,017	41,821	8,817	15,774	67,429	10,831	77,178	44,965	5,177	1,603	139,754	14,560	65,741	324,303
Bulk Terminal	—	—	96,555	—	—	—	—	79,300	—	—	—	—	—	77,951	3,283	22,347	279,436
Pipeline	—	—	25,409	—	—	—	—	35,289	—	—	—	—	—	39,223	2,902	4,907	107,730
Natural Gas Processing Plant	124	39	163	0	289	69	1,654	2,012	1,805	3,721	425	81	274	6,306	287	109	8,877
Total	—	—	158,946	—	—	—	—	184,030	—	—	—	—	—	263,234	21,032	93,104	720,346
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	16	0	16	0	29	48	243	320	70	260	109	24	11	474	19	14	843
Bulk Terminal	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	2,112	—	—	—	—	—	2,338	1	13	4,494
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	395	—	—	—	—	—	1,403	124	5	1,927
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	10	13	0	59	22	287	368	467	467	139	32	33	1,138	88	17	1,624
Total	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	3,195	—	—	—	—	—	5,353	232	49	8,888
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	481	19	500	136	1,485	124	532	2,277	191	698	1,364	21	31	2,305	348	688	6,118
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,018	—	—	—	—	16,551	—	—	—	—	—	47,970	61	543	66,143
Pipeline	—	—	1,100	—	—	—	—	7,072	—	—	—	—	—	5,791	427	0	14,390
Natural Gas Processing Plant	95	29	124	0	228	47	1,367	1,642	1,166	3,251	286	48	241	4,992	180	92	7,030
Total	—	—	2,742	—	—	—	—	27,542	—	—	—	—	—	61,058	1,016	1,323	93,681
Ethane																	
Refinery	8	0	8	0	6	11	0	17	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	32
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,225	—	—	—	—	—	13,532	0	1	15,758
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,619	—	—	—	—	—	1,934	131	0	3,684
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	364	388	153	1,234	0	0	16	1,403	2	0	1,793
Total	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4,249	—	—	—	—	—	16,876	133	1	21,267

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	30	0	30	0	149	0	0	149	2	6	38	0	0	46	0	0	225
Total	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	46	0	0	225
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	372	4	376	1	803	35	174	1,013	80	53	1,022	5	3	1,163	130	271	2,953
Bulk Terminal	—	—	895	—	—	—	—	11,294	—	—	—	—	—	19,441	61	104	31,795
Pipeline	—	—	999	—	—	—	—	3,812	—	—	—	—	—	2,515	175	0	7,501
Natural Gas Processing Plant	76	29	105	0	124	28	665	817	606	1,003	158	27	157	1,951	121	77	3,071
Total	—	—	2,375	—	—	—	—	16,936	—	—	—	—	—	25,070	487	452	45,320
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	2	0	9	5	2	22
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	2	22
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	38	15	53	79	348	47	206	680	77	510	171	4	21	783	171	390	2,077
Bulk Terminal	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	1,694	—	—	—	—	—	9,699	0	341	11,838
Pipeline	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	1,092	—	—	—	—	—	992	79	0	2,262
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	0	19	0	57	15	264	336	326	629	82	16	55	1,108	50	9	1,522
Total	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	3,802	—	—	—	—	—	12,582	300	740	17,699
Isobutane																	
Refinery	33	0	33	56	179	25	152	412	32	115	133	10	7	297	42	25	809
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1,338	—	—	—	—	—	5,298	0	97	6,752
Pipeline	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	549	—	—	—	—	—	350	42	0	943
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	23	4	74	101	81	385	46	5	13	530	7	6	644
Total	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	6,475	91	128	9,148
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	27	0	27	0	110	0	0	110	1	88	7	0	0	96	0	5	238
Total	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	96	0	5	238
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,737	224	3,961	43	3,541	173	1,463	5,220	553	9,320	4,895	169	79	15,016	662	4,743	29,602
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	1,633	29	1,662	0	2,877	4	416	3,297	873	8,701	3,057	57	4	12,692	435	4,062	22,148
Heavy Gas Oils	4,996	315	5,311	99	4,657	346	2,234	7,336	1,163	11,348	7,095	136	217	19,959	1,017	12,129	45,752
Residuum	2,251	245	2,496	2	2,699	14	1,062	3,777	445	4,928	4,363	6	85	9,827	722	5,935	22,757
Total	12,617	813	13,430	144	13,774	537	5,175	19,630	3,034	34,297	19,410	368	385	57,494	2,836	26,869	120,259

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,530	137	4,667	35	4,885	1,021	1,791	7,732	1,595	9,015	6,078	128	191	17,007	2,554	7,524	39,484
Bulk Terminal	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	819	1	42	1,118
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	0	0	23
Total	—	—	4,798	—	—	—	—	7,859	—	—	—	—	—	17,847	2,555	7,566	40,625
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	185	0	37	222	0	15	99	0	0	114	0	47	383
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	114	0	47	383
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,654	331	4,985	93	7,143	1,873	3,093	12,202	2,270	10,044	5,316	1,586	179	19,395	2,782	8,036	47,400
Bulk Terminal	—	—	41,922	—	—	—	—	33,575	—	—	—	—	—	15,951	1,980	10,551	103,979
Pipeline	—	—	15,146	—	—	—	—	17,766	—	—	—	—	—	19,338	1,428	2,301	55,979
Natural Gas Processing Plant	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	43
Total	—	—	62,079	—	—	—	—	63,543	—	—	—	—	—	54,684	6,207	20,888	207,401
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	1,729	211	1,940	56	3,209	1,110	1,660	6,035	1,157	4,379	2,337	515	107	8,495	1,780	3,675	21,925
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,649	—	—	—	—	17,032	—	—	—	—	—	9,166	1,275	5,121	53,243
Pipeline	—	—	6,142	—	—	—	—	9,074	—	—	—	—	—	8,540	880	1,211	25,847
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	25
Total	—	—	28,745	—	—	—	—	32,141	—	—	—	—	—	26,201	3,946	10,007	101,040
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,925	120	3,045	37	3,934	763	1,433	6,167	1,113	5,665	2,979	1,071	72	10,900	1,002	4,361	25,475
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,273	—	—	—	—	16,543	—	—	—	—	—	6,785	705	5,430	50,736
Pipeline	—	—	9,004	—	—	—	—	8,692	—	—	—	—	—	10,798	548	1,090	30,132
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	18
Total	—	—	33,334	—	—	—	—	31,402	—	—	—	—	—	28,483	2,261	10,881	106,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	42	0	42	0	128	0	9	137	126	372	179	0	0	677	40	196	1,092
Bulk Terminal	—	—	359	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	102	20	239	1,134
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	25	0	135	261
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	83
Total	—	—	401	—	—	—	—	652	—	—	—	—	—	887	60	570	2,570

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	100	37	137	0	542	89	169	800	287	769	251	194	169	1,670	217	1,026	3,850
Bulk Terminal	—	—	432	—	—	—	—	645	—	—	—	—	—	105	16	506	1,704
Pipeline	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	421	134	352	1,165
Total	—	—	718	—	—	—	—	1,554	—	—	—	—	—	2,196	367	1,884	6,719
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	862	0	862	44	1,365	249	108	1,766	307	3,015	2,510	3	40	5,875	413	3,625	12,541
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,510	—	—	—	—	3,938	—	—	—	—	—	1,343	241	1,654	10,686
Pipeline	—	—	3,346	—	—	—	—	2,236	—	—	—	—	—	4,409	208	555	10,754
Total	—	—	7,718	—	—	—	—	7,940	—	—	—	—	—	11,627	862	5,834	33,981
Kerosene																	
Refinery	209	109	318	0	334	53	205	592	73	506	500	19	30	1,128	0	255	2,293
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,572	—	—	—	—	760	—	—	—	—	—	319	25	41	3,717
Pipeline	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	425	0	0	671
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	3,003	—	—	—	—	1,485	—	—	—	—	—	1,874	25	296	6,683
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,310	265	3,575	40	4,267	1,647	2,304	8,258	944	6,445	3,057	632	266	11,344	2,026	4,796	29,999
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,710	—	—	—	—	14,545	—	—	—	—	—	4,598	695	5,377	45,925
Pipeline	—	—	5,550	—	—	—	—	7,377	—	—	—	—	—	7,071	581	1,335	21,914
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	29,835	—	—	—	—	30,180	—	—	—	—	—	23,015	3,302	11,508	97,840
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,259	109	2,368	52	1,625	317	202	2,196	483	4,102	2,619	168	14	7,386	516	7,386	19,852
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,336	—	—	—	—	1,353	—	—	—	—	—	3,532	0	2,194	27,415
Pipeline	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	97	103
Total	—	—	22,709	—	—	—	—	3,549	—	—	—	—	—	10,919	516	9,677	47,370
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	331	0	331	0	113	0	28	141	105	837	382	35	0	1,359	0	213	2,044
Total	331	0	331	0	113	0	28	141	105	837	382	35	0	1,359	0	213	2,044
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	27	0	0	27	306	1,211	214	0	0	1,731	3	400	2,166
Total	5	0	5	0	27	0	0	27	306	1,211	214	0	0	1,731	3	400	2,166

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	92	40	132	0	230	0	172	402	17	1,254	68	139	0	1,478	9	258	2,279
Bulk Terminal	—	—	573	—	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	117	0	42	876
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80
Total	—	—	705	—	—	—	—	546	—	—	—	—	—	1,675	9	300	3,235
Lubricants																	
Refinery	969	832	1,801	0	764	0	572	1,336	34	2,736	1,013	596	0	4,379	60	521	8,097
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,227	—	—	—	—	681	—	—	—	—	—	254	2	758	2,922
Total	—	—	3,028	—	—	—	—	2,017	—	—	—	—	—	4,633	62	1,279	11,019
Waxes																	
Refinery	9	106	115	0	34	0	36	70	14	245	90	61	0	410	0	55	650
Total	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	410	0	55	650
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	789	0	789	0	333	831	151	1,315	0	292	1,235	199	0	1,726	166	1,697	5,693
Total	789	0	789	0	333	831	151	1,315	0	292	1,235	199	0	1,726	166	1,697	5,693
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,342	116	2,458	473	4,327	2,023	932	7,755	936	408	386	926	287	2,943	2,562	1,996	17,714
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,486	—	—	—	—	4,435	—	—	—	—	—	450	238	298	8,907
Total	—	—	5,944	—	—	—	—	12,190	—	—	—	—	—	3,393	2,800	2,294	26,621
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	240	21	261	0	121	5	15	141	38	569	78	78	0	763	9	134	1,308
Bulk Terminal	—	—	249	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	53	3	89	416
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	318	0	127	543
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7	1	0	1	0	9	2	0	13
Total	—	—	510	—	—	—	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	1,143	14	350	2,280
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	174,502	—	—	—	—	261,491	—	—	—	—	—	821,227	35,150	172,473	1,464,843

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	**22,589**	**24,318**	**2,890**	**24,285**	**22,704**
Connecticut	678	672	87	990	355
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,144	1,349	157	1,435	1,568
Florida	2,755	3,530	245	1,418	1,048
Georgia	1,456	1,620	76	946	364
Maine	517	535	77	587	443
Massachusetts	934	1,097	40	1,304	1,122
New Hampshire, Vermont	89	50	w	302	169
New Jersey	3,648	3,743	353	5,938	9,262
New York	4,253	2,916	288	3,277	3,432
North Carolina	1,656	1,571	533	1,294	665
Pennsylvania	2,461	3,621	515	3,392	2,397
Rhode Island	324	646	w	544	68
South Carolina	783	855	197	703	665
Virginia	1,662	1,918	285	1,912	1,062
West Virginia	229	195	16	243	84
PAD District II Total	**23,067**	**22,710**	**1,352**	**22,803**	**3,549**
Illinois	4,152	5,051	230	4,213	753
Indiana	2,839	2,980	119	3,003	595
Iowa	887	811	w	1,094	w
Kansas	1,330	1,236	29	1,677	69
Kentucky	1,015	1,170	127	1,065	164
Michigan	2,606	2,418	150	2,007	485
Minnesota	1,787	1,216	w	1,987	269
Missouri	914	706	w	750	w
Nebraska	436	182	0	333	0
North & South Dakota	426	345	0	913	w
Ohio	2,687	2,995	321	2,221	411
Oklahoma	1,401	1,187	181	1,263	238
Tennessee	1,102	1,188	97	731	127
Wisconsin	1,485	1,225	w	1,546	115
PAD District III Total	**17,661**	**17,685**	**1,447**	**15,942**	**10,918**
Alabama	977	1,074	50	742	441
Arkansas	203	286	w	220	37
Louisiana	2,597	3,151	508	3,242	3,823
Mississippi	1,268	1,843	13	958	542
New Mexico	290	218	w	386	14
Texas	12,326	11,113	842	10,394	6,061
PAD District IV Total	**3,055**	**1,707**	**25**	**2,721**	**516**
Colorado	890	495	0	371	121
Idaho	253	145	0	182	0
Montana	691	394	w	743	122
Utah	302	210	0	699	181
Wyoming	919	463	w	726	92
PAD District V Total	**8,796**	**9,791**	**296**	**10,173**	**9,580**
Alaska	496	317	w	1,103	w
Arizona	341	374	w	256	0
California	4,952	6,424	176	5,127	7,173
Hawaii	282	208	0	241	w
Nevada	144	200	w	140	w
Oregon	674	612	w	1,204	190
Washington	1,907	1,656	w	2,102	1,279
United States Total	**75,168**	**76,211**	**6,010**	**75,924**	**47,267**

Note: w = withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	1,657	0	0	0	0	0	3,053	1,150	12,622	0
Petroleum Products	8,839	251	0	2,817	10,144	2,146	0	76,378	25,743	0	2,425	1,567	851	1,292	0	0	257	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	805	0	0	0	595	0	0	66	138	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	635	6,290	94	0	1,172	7,164	0	0	581	713	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,505	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,294	0	0	1,613	1,994	1,304	0	46,607	11,926	0	1,481	559	0	928	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,181	0	0	484	1,068	679	0	17,766	6,189	0	610	350	0	603	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,113	0	0	1,129	926	625	0	28,841	5,737	0	871	209	0	325	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	0	0	0	22	14	0	207	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	127	40	0	0	202	0	0	602	50	0	228	60	0	94	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	231	0	0	80	71	511	0	9,018	1,750	0	186	2	0	106	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,055	0	0	233	514	223	0	15,043	3,151	0	416	299	0	164	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	8	0	0	158	209	0	0	460	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	27	0	0	18	0	0	0	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	48	0	54	19	0	0	866	460	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	75	0	7	0	0	0	198	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	88	0	19	18	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Total All Products	8,839	251	0	2,817	10,144	2,146	0	76,750	27,400	0	2,425	1,567	851	1,292	3,053	1,150	12,879	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	805	0	0	595	0	0	66	138	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	635	6,290	94	966	7,164	0	0	581	713	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,314	0	1,400	1,930	1,304	35,383	11,391	0	985	559	0	928	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,173	0	379	1,033	679	13,740	5,939	0	546	350	0	603	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,141	0	1,021	897	625	21,643	5,452	0	439	209	0	325	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	0	0	0	14	61	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	202	0	423	50	0	228	60	0	94	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	110	0	72	71	511	5,527	1,587	0	186	2	0	106	0	0
Kerosene	5	0	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,389	0	171	514	223	11,407	2,695	0	416	299	0	164	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,833	0	2,278	9,812	2,146	53,971	23,615	0	1,815	1,567	851	1,292	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	0	372	0	1,657	0	3,053	1,150	12,622
Petroleum Products	3,006	251	0	539	332	0	22,407	810	4,702	16,895	2,128	610	0	0	257
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,505	0	1,408	97	179	0	0	0	232
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,980	0	0	213	64	0	11,224	101	618	10,505	535	496	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,008	0	0	105	35	0	4,026	46	59	3,921	250	64	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	972	0	0	108	29	0	7,198	55	559	6,584	285	432	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	22	0	146	10	25	111	6	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	127	40	0	0	0	0	179	14	0	165	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	121	0	0	8	0	0	3,491	130	802	2,559	163	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	666	0	0	62	0	0	3,636	524	925	2,187	456	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	8	0	0	158	209	0	460	0	0	460	8	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	27	0	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	23	24	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	31	248	99	119	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	48	0	54	19	0	866	0	596	270	460	114	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	75	0	7	0	0	198	0	1	197	178	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	88	0	19	18	0	92	0	76	16	0	0	0	0	25
Total	3,006	251	0	539	332	0	22,779	810	5,074	16,895	3,785	610	3,053	1,150	12,879

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD VI	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	3,425	0	3,425	2,807	0	2,807	12,622	2,029	10,593	0	0	0	0	16,825	-16,825
Petroleum Products	79,195	9,090	70,105	36,149	15,107	21,042	11,503	104,546	-93,043	2,146	3,710	-1,564	3,717	257	3,460
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	661	805	-144	943	595	348	0	204	-204	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,807	0	1,807	7,745	7,019	726	7,003	8,336	-1,333	94	1,294	-1,200	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,505	0	1,505	179	0	179	232	1,684	-1,452	0	0	0	0	232	-232
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	14	-14	15	0	15	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,220	6,294	41,926	18,779	4,911	13,868	1,994	60,014	-58,020	1,304	1,487	-183	2,409	0	2,409
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	18,250	3,181	15,069	9,720	2,231	7,489	1,068	24,565	-23,497	679	953	-274	1,213	0	1,213
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	29,970	3,113	26,857	9,059	2,680	6,379	926	35,449	-34,523	625	534	91	1,196	0	1,196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	207	15	192	153	36	117	22	345	-323	14	0	14	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	602	167	435	237	202	35	242	880	-638	0	154	-154	322	0	322
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,098	231	8,867	1,983	662	1,321	71	10,954	-10,883	511	108	403	292	0	292
Kerosene	204	8	196	8	0	8	0	204	-204	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,276	2,055	13,221	5,505	970	4,535	514	18,610	-18,096	223	463	-240	580	0	580
Residual Fuel Oil	618	8	610	16	367	-351	209	468	-259	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	41	27	14	51	18	33	0	47	-47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	378	0	378	119	0	119	0	497	-497	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	920	48	872	460	73	387	67	1,440	-1,373	0	0	0	114	0	114
Waxes	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	205	75	130	178	7	171	75	376	-301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	111	148	-37	60	37	23	131	92	39	0	0	0	0	25	-25
Total All Products	82,620	9,090	73,530	38,956	15,107	23,849	24,125	106,575	-82,450	2,146	3,710	-1,564	3,717	17,082	-13,365

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	2,254	100	2,354	70	1,178	221	311	1,780	817	6,409	2,854	198	14	10,292	320	10,449	25,195
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	284	10	294	0	72	8	0	80	51	694	252	68	8	1,073	114	466	2,027
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,170	1	1,171	47	294	0	149	490	675	939	920	72	0	2,606	51	2,379	6,697
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	800	89	889	23	812	213	162	1,210	91	4,776	1,682	58	6	6,613	155	7,604	16,471

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	143	22	165	0	97	6	38	141	62	335	130	15	5	547	109	328	1,290
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,078	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	23	5,109
Total	—	—	5,243	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	547	109	351	6,399
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,060	3	1,063	49	734	0	96	879	295	785	1,101	84	0	2,265	102	1,714	6,023
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,403	—	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	1,369	0	670	9,752
Total	—	—	8,466	—	—	—	—	1,189	—	—	—	—	—	3,634	102	2,384	15,775
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,056	84	1,140	3	794	311	68	1,176	126	2,982	1,388	69	9	4,574	305	5,344	12,539
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,855	—	—	—	—	1,035	—	—	—	—	—	2,163	0	1,501	12,554
Total	—	—	8,995	—	—	—	—	2,211	—	—	—	—	—	6,737	305	6,845	25,093

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	8	0	0	158	209	0	460	0	0	460	8	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	353	8	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	8	0	0	158	209	0	107	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,497	0	0	1,497
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	890	890
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	434	434
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,497	0	1,324	2,821
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	149	149
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	406	406	71	883
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,104	0	3,476	4,580
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,510	406	3,697	5,613
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	688	70	224	982
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	928	337	0	1,265
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	62	205	305	573
Congo	175	0	0	175
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	16	(s)	17
Mexico	28	0	1	29
Netherlands	0	0	239	239
Netherlands Antilles	60	366	2,468	2,894
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	42	0	246	288
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1,837	645	2,482
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	182	123	192	497
Other Eastern Hemisphere	984	186	74	1,245
Subtotal Other	3,149	3,141	4,396	10,686
Total Imports	6,157	3,547	9,416	19,120

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, April 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	**5,027**	**2,780**	**7,872**	**15,679**
Delaware	0	0	100	100
Florida	28	493	776	1,297
Georgia	0	0	179	179
Maine	0	123	412	535
Maryland	252	0	225	478
Massachusetts	464	0	1,611	2,075
New Hampshire	0	0	149	149
New Jersey	662	946	903	2,511
New York	3,052	877	2,362	6,291
North Carolina	0	0	247	247
Pennsylvania	556	242	199	997
Rhode Island	0	99	0	99
South Carolina	0	0	129	129
Vermont	13	0	(s)	13
Virginia	0	0	579	579
PAD District II	**30**	**159**	**62**	**251**
Illinois	0	52	0	52
Michigan	30	107	15	152
North Dakota	0	0	3	3
Ohio	0	0	43	43
PAD District III	**1,098**	**0**	**1,324**	**2,422**
Texas	1,098	0	1,324	2,422
PAD District IV	**1**	**0**	**13**	**14**
Montana	1	0	13	14
PAD District V	**0**	**608**	**146**	**755**
California	0	0	1	1
Hawaii	0	608	145	754
All PAD Districts	**6,157**	**3,547**	**9,416**	**19,120**

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 35. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, January 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	**19,484**	**23,225**	**2,702**	**35,498**	**20,970**
Connecticut	729	775	82	1,658	281
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,021	1,201	124	2,006	1,512
Florida	2,192	3,014	178	1,404	922
Georgia	1,299	1,374	84	1,016	154
Maine	431	545	71	1,252	429
Massachusetts	811	1,028	34	3,208	1,054
New Hampshire, Vermont	100	85	w	480	172
New Jersey	2,667	3,801	311	8,254	8,463
New York	2,613	2,936	407	6,155	3,742
North Carolina	1,451	1,244	418	868	382
Pennsylvania	2,914	3,737	494	4,559	2,118
Rhode Island	382	613	w	1,557	188
South Carolina	848	976	187	854	287
Virginia	1,828	1,712	193	1,930	1,189
West Virginia	198	184	17	297	77
PAD District II Total	**21,236**	**19,082**	**1,319**	**27,973**	**3,624**
Illinois	3,405	3,960	183	5,156	1,005
Indiana	2,632	2,584	136	4,805	565
Iowa	995	558	w	1,501	w
Kansas	1,529	1,001	29	1,699	50
Kentucky	1,416	1,153	162	1,151	169
Michigan	2,225	2,052	135	2,437	530
Minnesota	1,308	923	w	1,709	195
Missouri	711	500	w	678	w
Nebraska	363	229	0	446	0
North & South Dakota	400	247	0	895	w
Ohio	2,748	2,895	305	2,879	335
Oklahoma	1,127	675	228	1,686	191
Tennessee	1,100	1,219	77	854	104
Wisconsin	1,277	1,086	w	2,077	141
PAD District III Total	**13,320**	**13,905**	**1,753**	**17,271**	**11,759**
Alabama	865	904	38	716	453
Arkansas	208	234	w	309	58
Louisiana	2,238	2,769	584	3,409	4,436
Mississippi	1,190	878	15	967	301
New Mexico	336	227	w	327	46
Texas	8,483	8,893	1,058	11,543	6,465
PAD District IV Total	**2,934**	**1,672**	**41**	**2,961**	**412**
Colorado	722	457	0	498	82
Idaho	262	142	0	239	0
Montana	708	399	w	659	70
Utah	363	242	0	554	182
Wyoming	879	432	w	1,011	78
PAD District V Total	**8,663**	**10,433**	**251**	**9,758**	**8,526**
Alaska	421	289	w	1,166	w
Arizona	415	380	w	235	0
California	4,609	6,637	101	5,058	5,782
Hawaii	293	295	0	266	w
Nevada	184	243	w	128	w
Oregon	714	703	w	900	187
Washington	2,027	1,886	w	2,005	1,621
United States Total	**65,637**	**68,317**	**6,066**	**93,461**	**45,291**

Note: w = withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 36. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, February 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

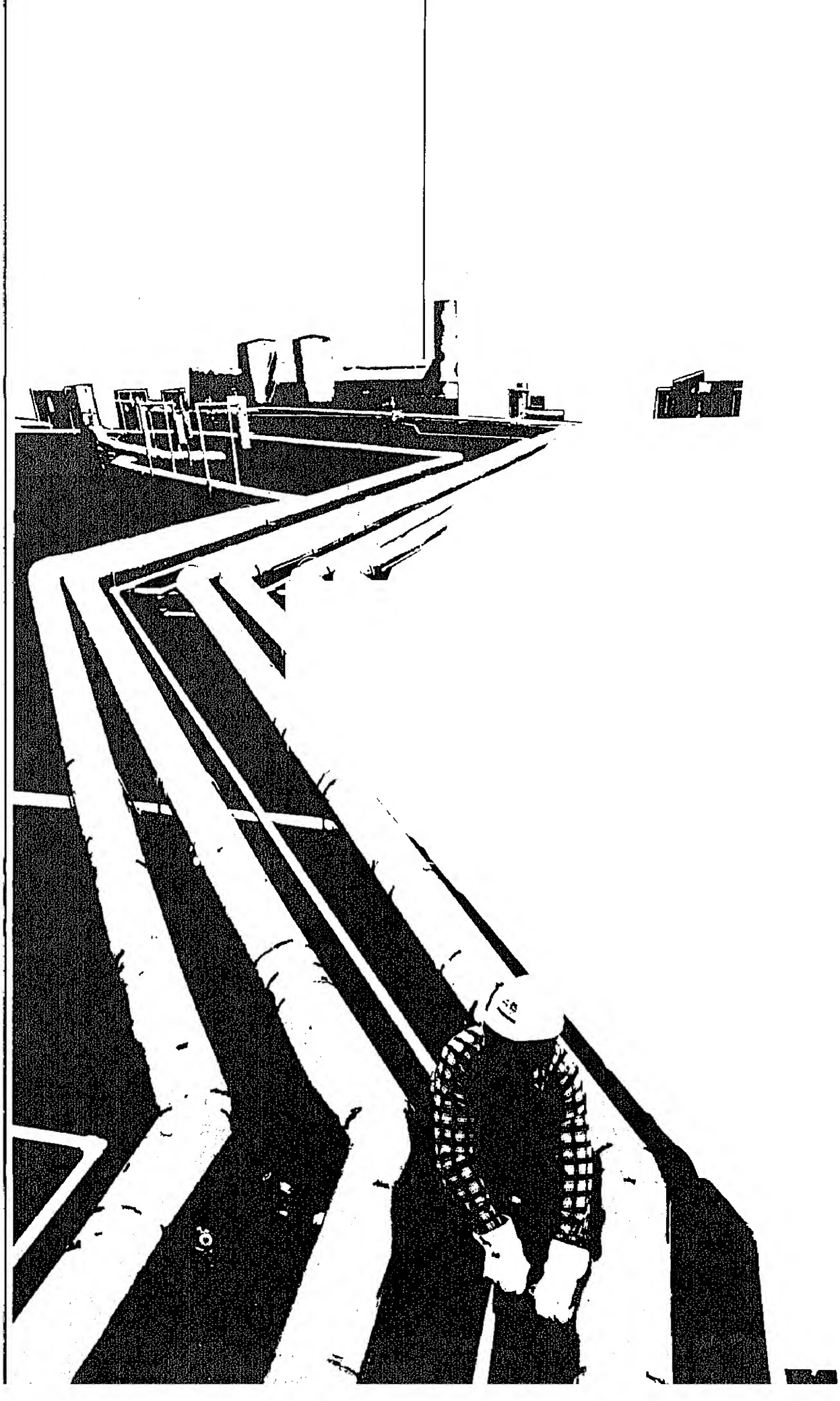
State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	**21,233**	**25,085**	**4,101**	**47,155**	**30,766**
Connecticut	725	752	105	2,074	693
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,382	1,286	277	3,831	2,287
Florida	2,211	2,818	230	2,207	1,270
Georgia	1,414	1,514	100	1,029	404
Maine	469	563	119	1,326	953
Massachusetts	990	1,209	79	3,139	2,064
New Hampshire, Vermont	81	69	w	725	251
New Jersey	3,689	5,083	693	13,429	12,685
New York	3,118	3,349	475	6,932	4,359
North Carolina	1,302	1,404	628	1,496	700
Pennsylvania	2,926	3,750	670	5,887	3,113
Rhode Island	417	570	w	1,326	11
South Carolina	768	896	246	806	580
Virginia	1,552	1,628	394	2,707	1,342
West Virginia	189	194	25	241	54
PAD District II Total	**21,962**	**21,129**	**1,733**	**28,241**	**4,180**
Illinois	3,635	4,502	230	5,195	973
Indiana	2,117	2,273	162	4,465	747
Iowa	954	816	w	1,558	w
Kansas	1,238	837	18	1,862	49
Kentucky	1,236	1,408	162	1,166	151
Michigan	2,451	2,346	186	2,622	578
Minnesota	1,758	1,178	w	2,026	262
Missouri	860	527	w	840	w
Nebraska	522	286	0	405	0
North & South Dakota	450	356	0	881	w
Ohio	2,992	3,284	492	3,025	446
Oklahoma	1,174	1,056	258	1,332	263
Tennessee	1,211	1,156	113	944	218
Wisconsin	1,364	1,104	w	1,920	123
PAD District III Total	**14,313**	**16,125**	**1,975**	**19,506**	**12,860**
Alabama	1,022	940	52	657	713
Arkansas	281	241	w	242	47
Louisiana	2,387	3,202	670	4,021	4,711
Mississippi	1,022	1,196	16	1,320	406
New Mexico	343	233	w	297	6
Texas	9,258	10,313	1,148	12,969	6,977
PAD District IV Total	**2,888**	**1,769**	**22**	**2,743**	**401**
Colorado	720	471	0	439	98
Idaho	302	139	0	198	0
Montana	660	453	w	716	76
Utah	303	218	0	641	166
Wyoming	903	488	w	749	61
PAD District V Total	**8,446**	**9,403**	**219**	**9,623**	**9,216**
Alaska	429	313	w	1,087	w
Arizona	393	294	w	140	0
California	4,278	5,947	114	4,868	6,491
Hawaii	307	203	0	248	w
Nevada	156	176	w	96	w
Oregon	685	673	w	1,054	211
Washington	2,198	1,797	w	2,130	1,446
United States Total	**68,842**	**73,511**	**8,050**	**107,268**	**57,423**

Note: w = withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 37. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	**22,844**	**24,075**	**3,334**	**30,966**	**24,439**
Connecticut	682	810	81	1,150	474
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,141	1,438	253	2,410	2,036
Florida	2,294	2,757	192	1,719	1,135
Georgia	1,169	1,533	85	968	272
Maine	376	418	98	744	621
Massachusetts	1,204	1,125	67	1,761	982
New Hampshire, Vermont	99	80	w	213	124
New Jersey	3,746	4,267	575	7,086	9,407
New York	5,306	3,015	380	4,227	3,793
North Carolina	1,323	1,315	571	1,575	678
Pennsylvania	2,633	3,739	452	4,515	2,814
Rhode Island	578	738	w	804	66
South Carolina	843	1,030	209	830	758
Virginia	1,255	1,641	318	2,701	1,246
West Virginia	195	169	19	263	33
PAD District II Total	**23,797**	**22,086**	**1,556**	**24,935**	**4,064**
Illinois	3,999	4,594	330	4,984	848
Indiana	2,822	2,865	161	3,395	730
Iowa	981	878	w	1,284	w
Kansas	1,413	1,296	28	1,714	56
Kentucky	1,659	1,170	143	1,115	229
Michigan	2,628	2,329	140	2,278	636
Minnesota	1,627	1,292	w	1,959	287
Missouri	864	690	w	860	w
Nebraska	410	222	0	328	0
North & South Dakota	499	325	0	886	w
Ohio	2,966	3,225	344	2,448	466
Oklahoma	1,075	806	213	1,280	202
Tennessee	1,244	1,161	102	839	154
Wisconsin	1,610	1,233	w	1,565	129
PAD District III Total	**15,428**	**17,660**	**1,765**	**17,775**	**9,906**
Alabama	980	895	47	918	557
Arkansas	174	200	w	305	40
Louisiana	2,015	3,593	413	3,468	3,683
Mississippi	1,268	1,356	10	1,068	427
New Mexico	352	210	w	340	9
Texas	10,639	11,406	1,259	11,676	5,190
PAD District IV Total	**3,101**	**1,732**	**31**	**2,858**	**494**
Colorado	788	456	0	473	116
Idaho	315	136	0	178	0
Montana	717	456	w	837	125
Utah	340	192	0	633	170
Wyoming	941	492	w	737	83
PAD District V Total	**8,453**	**9,124**	**204**	**9,743**	**8,564**
Alaska	484	339	w	1,153	w
Arizona	314	255	w	197	0
California	4,825	5,913	111	4,945	6,198
Hawaii	259	242	0	238	w
Nevada	124	168	w	80	w
Oregon	680	643	w	1,129	240
Washington	1,767	1,564	w	2,001	1,396
United States Total	**73,623**	**74,677**	**6,890**	**86,277**	**47,467**

Note: w = withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr 60F/60F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See ***Operable Capacity***.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See ***Operable Capacity***.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_2H_6). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of −127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_2H_4), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See ***Motor Gasoline (Finished).***

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See ***Butane.***

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alyklation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of keresene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See ***Butane.***

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmospheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufacturers finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_3H_6), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

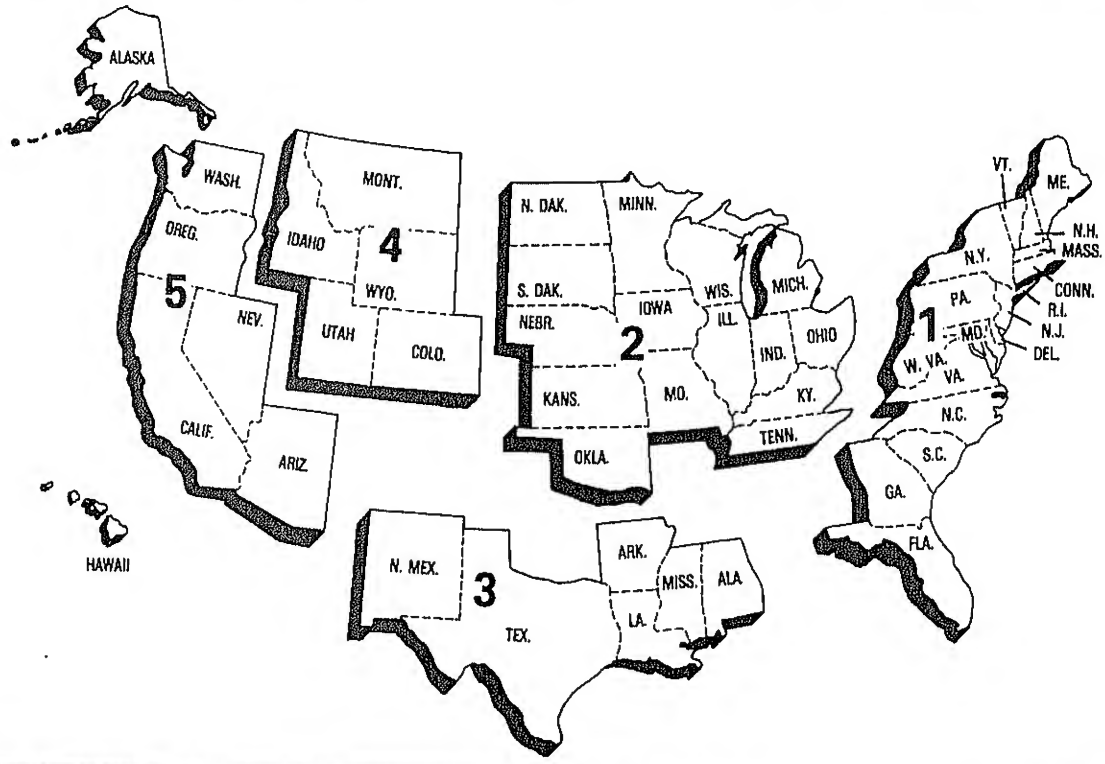
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

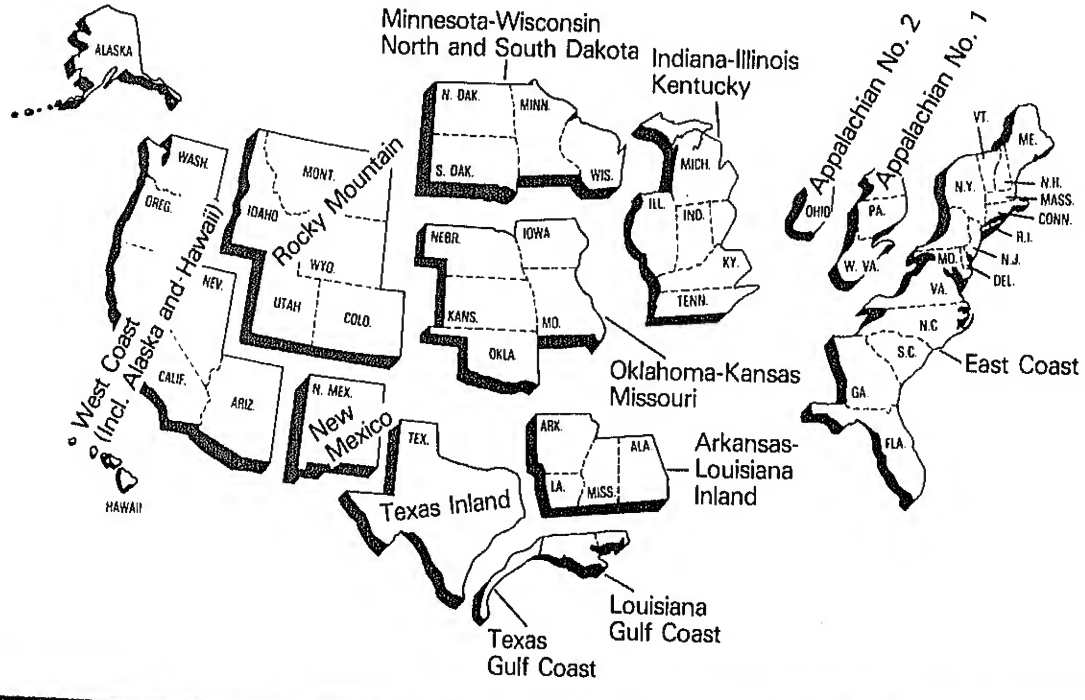
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

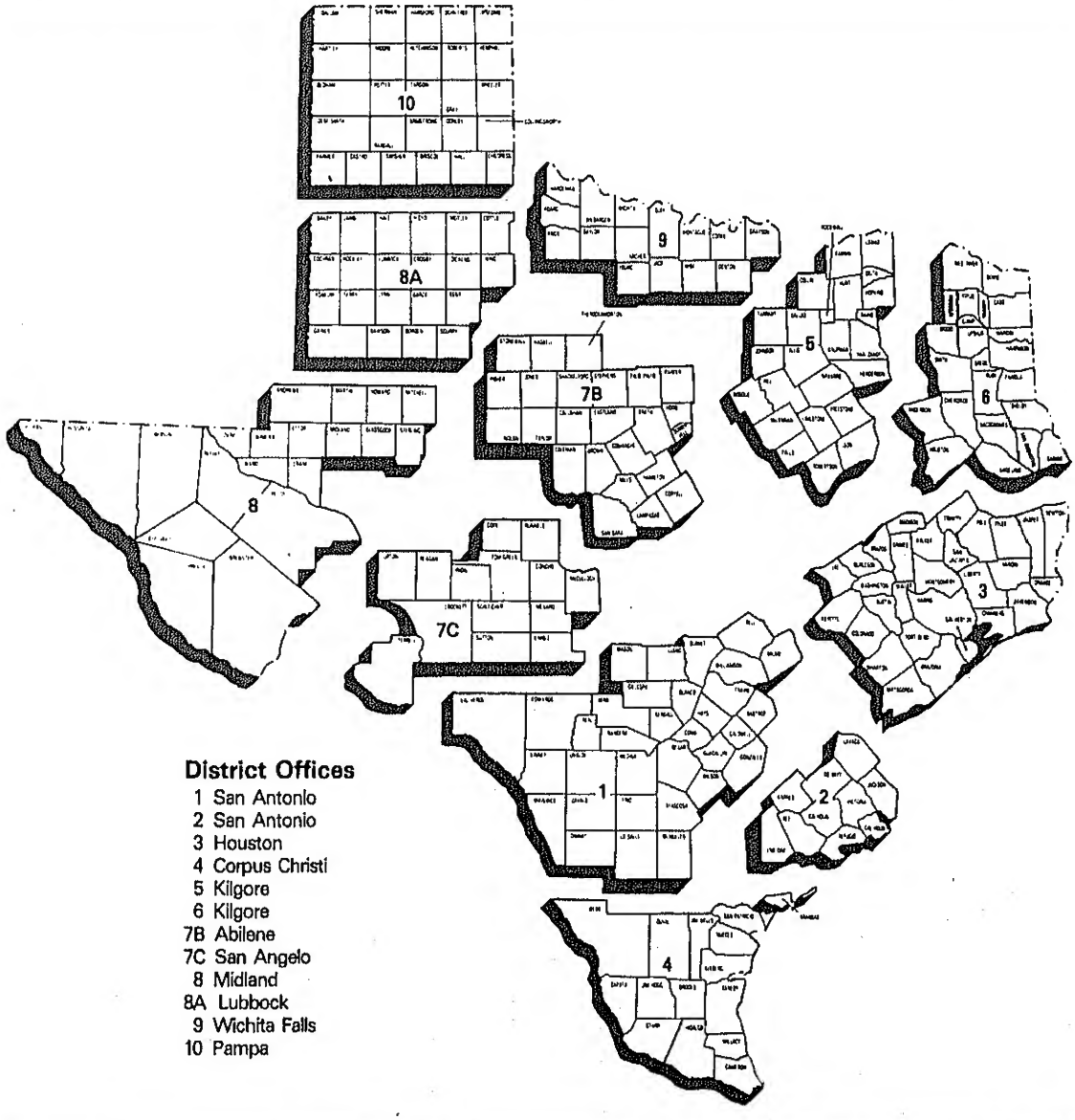
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t, is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s}(W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the *PSM*.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1983, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 99.9 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases and bonded ship bunkers are published in the *PSM*.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)

3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Custom's officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (−) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an *average range* that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (On April 1 and October 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

• Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

• Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

• Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

• Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

• Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

• Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

• Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

• Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

• Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) *Production* equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15): NGPL *Imports* equals the sum of the im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

• Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

• Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

• Crude Oil: 1982 - 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

• Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 - 1,121; 1980 - 1,420; and 1982 - 1,462.

• Motor Gasoline: 1974 - 225; 1980 - 263; 1982 - 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 - 224; 1980 - 205; and 1982 - 186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 - 75; 1980 - 91; and 1982 - 68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974 - 113; 1980 - 128; and 1982 - 103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974 - 220; 1980 - 249; and 1982 - 259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the Summary Statistics, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the Summary Statistics. This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983 - 108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983 - 248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

[1]Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084-7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630-6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389-7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831-7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301-7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607-6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187-7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886-7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313-7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823-6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350-7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824-6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105-7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426-7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016-7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956-7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966-7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,925

[1]FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	– 48	2,599	1,627	1,602	– 25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	– 34	3,085	1,629	1,612	– 17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	– 39	3,208	1,736	1,716	– 20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquid (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate to a five-component slate that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 1 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

EXHIBIT 1. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL IMPORTS

PRODUCT SLATE	*Ethane*	*Propane*	*Normal butane*	*Isobutane*	*Pentanes Plus*
Natural Gasoline & Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 2 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by PAD of exportation, due to the wide variation of components in the mixed streams.

EXHIBIT 2. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL EXPORTS

		EIA Component Slate				
PRODUCT	*P.A.D.*	*Ethane*	*Propane*	*Normal Butane*	*Isobutane*	*Pentanes Plus*
Ethane	All	100%				
Propane	All		100%			
Butane	All			100%		
Mixed Streams	I, IV, V		40%	60%		
	II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
	III		80%	20%		

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